

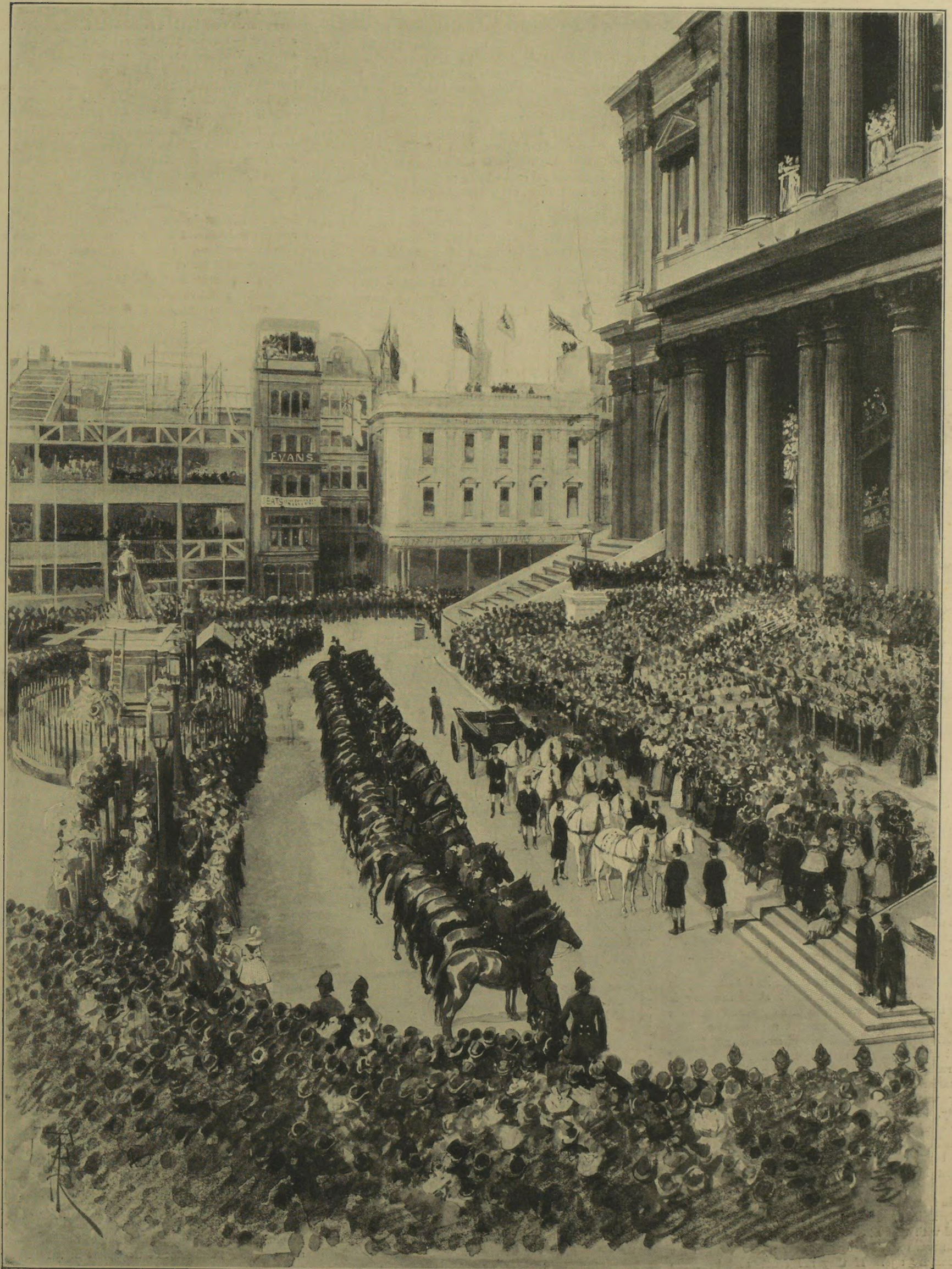
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THE QUEEN'S DIAMOND JUBILEE: REHEARSAL FOR THE SERVICE AT ST. PAUL'S.

OUR NOTE BOOK.

BY JAMES PAYN.

Hard things are being written of the unemployed. A considerable minority of them, it is averred, have not the least desire to get any work, but only the profits from work. There is a story of a strong athletic beggar who was interviewed by a modern philosopher—Coleridge—who reasoned with him, we may be sure at great length, upon the impropriety of his conduct. (He did not imitate the brevity—nay, the ellipsis—of the Judge who remonstrated with the prisoner in the dock: "Heaven has given you health and strength; on the contrary, you go about the country stealing ducks.") After a great deal of sophisticated rhetoric, he concluded: "Why don't you get something to do, my man?" "Because, Sir," replied the other frankly, "I am so infernally idle; you can't conceive how idle I am." But the philosopher, being afflicted with the same malady, could conceive it very easily, and gave him the only shilling he had in his pocket. It is not understood, however, that in far higher walks of life than the beggar-man there are not a few persons who, though they would be very glad of an addition to their income, and are not naturally idle, have nevertheless no desire for employment. One can easily fancy a soldier, for example, not having the slightest desire to see service. The smell of gunpowder is exceedingly unpleasant to many people, and may even be objected to on principle because of its levelling tendencies. But in other callings, modesty or extreme shyness often restrains a man from seeking business, or even welcoming it if it is put in his way.

One of the pleasantest fellows I ever knew, and by no means a dull one, was cursed with this want of confidence in himself. Luckily, there was no need, in his case, for exertion, so he did nothing, and very well. One day, after a little dinner at Greenwich, he let out that he was a barrister, a thing I had never suspected, though I had known him for years. "Did you ever practise?" I inquired. "Once," he said; then, perceiving that I had misunderstood him, and being a very straightforward person, he added, with a vivid blush, "I mean I did have one case. If you will promise never to allude to it again I'll tell you about it." I was burning with curiosity, and eagerly promised secrecy. "For years," he said, "I had chambers in Lincoln's Inn, and half a clerk. They cost me £150 a year, but I had always plenty of money. I was pleased with my wig and gown, and should have been well content, but for a haunting horror that some day or other somebody would send me a brief. To address a jury, far more a Judge, I felt would be beyond me. And the worst of it was I had friends, fortunately in the country, and out of the way of such things, but still a source of danger, who might one day persuade a solicitor to send me something. One night, after I had dined out and been to the opera, I found a brief on my table. My half clerk had left it there, no doubt to give me a pleasant surprise. Never shall I forget that night! I opened the dreadful thing, and though I did not at all understand its contents, they got possession of my brain and gave me the nightmare. It was ten days before the case—a very simple one—was to come on. I passed them somehow, as criminals condemned to death pass their few hours of life—very miserably, yet apprehensive when they should be over and the last day should arrive. It did arrive, and I went into court, shaking like a jelly-fish. As I had to begin, I suppose I was for the prosecution. I rose, and said something; indeed, I have an idea that I was quite voluble; my knees shook, my head spun round and round. Somebody stopped me at last; I think it was the foreman of the jury. He said that they had heard enough, and would not trouble the counsel on the other side. My client, of course, lost his case, but though my fee was small, it indirectly saved me £150 a year; for I gave up my chambers and the half clerk, and have not since done a stroke of work, nor have ever had the least desire to do any." My good friend has long gone to a place where there are said to be no lawyers; and his aspirations, like that immortalised in a famous epitaph, "to do nothing for ever and ever," may perhaps have been gratified.

The correspondence that has arisen in the newspapers in connection with the sad incident at Haileybury is curiously illustrative of the change of manners and customs at our schools within little more than a generation. The writers, evidently middle-aged men at most, though highly indignant at the practice of bullying, have no notion of what it really was within living memory. It is certainly not a quarter of a century ago that a boy at a northern seminary was actually boiled to death; not, indeed, designedly, but through the combined obstinacy and brutality of what at Haileybury would be called a prefect. He insisted that the water in the bath was not too hot for the poor boy, and compelled him to get in it—with the result that he was scalded to death. Still later, at a southern school of great reputation, a boy was tied by a monitor in front of a fire, and though not fatally, was very grievously injured. It is only in rare cases that boys can be trusted with that supreme authority over their fellows which is never exercised by men over men till they have reached mature age. If they are cruel—and boys are

generally so, for reasons that are known to physiologists—this delegated authority gives them easy opportunities for indulging in their favourite vice. The notion that the mere possession of authority endows boys (or men) with judgment in using it is ridiculous. One unquestionable advantage in the monitorial system is that, by assisting to maintain order, it reduces the number of assistant-masters, and thereby enables them to take more pupils and make larger incomes. It is, however, considered bad form to hint at this, since the authorities at our public schools (as is proved by the heads of them becoming Bishops) are far too highly principled and deeply religious to be actuated by pecuniary considerations. These institutions are, indeed, practically unassailable; for if one who has been there finds fault with them, he is "a bird that fouls his own nest," and if one who has not been there does so, of course "he knows nothing about it."

Everyone knows that one way of getting preferment is to advertise beforehand that you have got it. It is supposed—though, unhappily, not always correctly—that no minister will have the heart to disappoint you, and still less your wife, of the title about which all your friends have already congratulated you. Scarcely anyone succeeds to the judicial ermine or to lawn sleeves without sending up a balloon of this kind to attract the notice of the powers that be. It has even been tried as a matrimonial experiment—"A marriage is said to have been arranged," etc.—but it has never reached a point so audacious as on a recent occasion, when a gentleman caused the banns to be twice published between himself and his beloved object without informing her of the circumstance. She had not given him much encouragement, but he thought that when matters had advanced so far she would not like to withdraw her head from the noose. She tossed it up (rather sharply) and got free, but one cannot but admire his audacity. In old times you snatched up the unwilling damsel as she was walking with her chaperon, and carried her off to your private chapel on the pommel of your saddle. Putting up the banns without letting her know is as impudent, but not so adventurous, and lends itself less to illustration.

The climate, we are told, does not change men's minds, nor does the law become less unreasonable when located in another hemisphere. A citizen of the United States, whose life was insured for 50,000 dollars, lost it by the bite of a mosquito. The company declined to pay, upon the ground that such a death was not an accident, and the court upheld them. It is true that a higher court has reversed the decision, but how contrary to common sense it seems that the size of an antagonist should determine a liability of this kind! If the bite of a tiger or of an adder had killed the man, there would have been no dispute about his death being accidental; then why should not the bite of a mosquito be considered an accident? If it happened oftener, of course the accident insurance companies would raise their rates, but as it is so very rare, they ought to pay and look pleasant. The case of the mosquito is not likely to arise in this country; but to be stung to death by a wasp is not so very unusual, and that we always call an accident. It is quite possible, however, the law, if it were a matter of insurance, might take the opposite view. If one of us were killed in a lodging-house by a Norfolk Howard, there would probably arise a nice question, and rows of counsel on both sides.

There has been a great raid in the Custom House recently upon Tauchnitz volumes, the introduction of which into this country is unblushingly carried on by readers who ought to know better. One does not like to say that it proves how many persons are ready, for the sake of a shilling or two, to part with their self-respect, for the fact is, these offenders—generally belonging to the fair sex—do not give the matter a serious thought; that they are doing English authors a grave injury does not probably ever occur to them, and they rather like the excitement of "running a cargo," as did the smugglers of old time. The worst harm that can happen to them is the confiscation of their goods, so they merrily continue to break the law. What is a far more serious matter is that Tauchnitz volumes are said to be imported into this country by booksellers for sale. I have never seen them exposed in any shop, but I am informed that there are places where they are so seen, especially Folkestone. I should have thought this was a direct infraction of the law, and it certainly ought to be made so at once, if such an offence can be really committed with impunity. What is not the least deplorable part of the affair is that the Tauchnitz publishing house is supposed by many to have some complicity with these proceedings, whereas it does its very best to put a stop to them, as every author who has dealings with it is well aware.

The arrival of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy in this country reminds me of an anecdote told of his ancestor fifty years ago, when he paid a visit to Oxford. The Vice-Chancellor who received him, Dr. S., was a man of very simple manners, with no slight inclination to irritability. He did not get on with his Eastern guest at all. "I call him very rude indeed," he exclaimed in his lisping accents. "I said to him—one must say something, you know—'We have not seen the sun, Sir Jamsetjee, for days.' 'That,' he

replied, 'was of much more consequence to him than to me, because the sun was his god.' I call it *very* rude."

The diagnosis of a good physician has always been held in high estimation, but it was only supposed to "spot" our physical condition. He was our Minister of the Interior, but with no authority to examine our mental and moral qualities. It now appears, from statements in a medical paper, "that a group of workers in this country has been labouring unostentatiously for years in investigating" what we had flattered ourselves were matters of a strictly private character—our mental and moral deficiencies. It is all very fine to call it "unostentatiously," but it seems to be rather a breach of confidence for one's medical adviser, under pretence of looking at one's tongue, to be taking note of our little foibles, all of which, we are now told, "are writ large on our bodies, for the edification of the trained observer." Under these circumstances, a good many of us would prefer to be treated by a doctor without a diploma—i.e., one who has not been trained—than by an expert. Very little straws, in the way of habit, or even tricks, it seems, show which way the wind blows as regards moral turpitude. If you "grin," for example, you have revealed yourself in a most contemptible light, and if you "squirm," your character is little less than revolting. But who *does* squirm? None of my gentle readers, I am certain. "To squirm, to writhe like an eel," says Webster. Nobody of my acquaintance except Uriah Heep ever writhed like an eel, though to be sure he was a very bad lot indeed. It is possible that these medical observers of human nature may have got their knowledge from novelists and poets, and in applying it to their patients may have imagined that the results were due to their own observations. "The loud laugh that speaks the vacant mind," for example, was discovered long ago, by a medical student it is true, but one who never became an M.D. Still, there is something rather alarming in the notion of "trained observers" unostentatiously taking notes of our characters under pretence of ministering to our constitutions.

Some people have ventured to call Mr. Frank Stockton an "in and out" writer; I suppose this has some depreciatory meaning, perhaps derived from a comparison with an "out and outer," which is vulgarly applied to unusual excellence. At all events, when he is "in" he is very good at story-telling, and, like a cricketer who is "not out" but carries his bat with him from the field, satisfies all witnesses of his performance. There is no doubt that some of the tales in "A Story-Teller's Pack" are inferior to the rest, but this is in the nature of things. These columns do not profess to chronicle criticisms, but recommendations, and, like the sundial, to number only the serene hours. "My Unwilling Neighbour" must have been written in one of the author's brightest moments. It has all the extravagance of American humour, but narrated in a quiet and almost tender style. It is a love-story combined with a land-slip. A young gentleman who has built his house on the slope of a hill finds himself one fine morning—though after a very tempestuous night—not only at the bottom of it, but cheek by jowl with somebody else's house, the back of which is thus absolutely blocked up. Miss Carson, one of its inhabitants, is not altogether distressed by this unexpected contiguity, the intruder being a very pleasant fellow. But her mother is absurdly indignant. She wants to know "What his house is doing here. Take it away. Kitty, Kitty, do you know what he's done? He has gone right over my round flower-garden: his house is sitting on it this minute." The young lady defends him as well as she can, as being in some degree a victim to a natural catastrophe, but his house is sitting on a good many things. The aborigines can't get any water for breakfast, for they can't find their well. The intruder and she go over the immigrant house together, and find the well under the porch; but the search offers charming opportunities for love-making. As all his chimneys have fallen, no food can be cooked, so he takes his meals with his new neighbours. Mrs. Carson, however, has a scientific son, and he is constantly suggesting expedients for getting rid of the intruding house—

"My son George has been writing to me," she says at breakfast one morning, "about jackscrews; he says that the greatest improvements have been made in jackscrews."

"What do you do with them, mother?" asked Miss Kitty.

"You lift houses with them," said she. "He says that in large cities they lift whole blocks of houses with them and build stories underneath. He thinks that we can get rid of our trouble here if we use jackscrews."

"But how does he propose to use them?" I asked.

"Oh, he has a good many plans," answered Mrs. Carson. "He said that he should not wonder if jackscrews could be made large enough to lift your house entirely over mine and set it out in the road, where it could be carried away without interfering with anything, except, of course, vehicles which might be coming along. But he has another plan: that is, to lift my house up and carry it out into the field on the other side of the road, and then your house might be carried along right over the cellar until it got to the road. In that way, he says, the bushes and trees would not have to be interfered with."

"I think brother George is cracked!" said Kitty.

In the end matters are very satisfactorily settled; the vagrant house is not removed at all, but the young couple live in it, leaving the other dwelling to the dowager. It is a capital story, and some of the others in the "Pack" are worthy of it.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE QUEEN'S DIAMOND JUBILEE.

(See Supplement.)

The greatest day in all her Majesty's long and glorious reign is fast approaching, and most of the details of the splendid pomp with which it will be celebrated have now been made known by official announcement. To-day we publish a special Supplement which provides a comprehensive survey of the veritable army of troops and the illustrious throng of royal personages, representatives of royalty, Colonial dignitaries, and officers of State, whose presence will make the Queen's triumphal progress through London one of the most famous State pageants of the world's history. The total aggregate of troops which will take part in the day's ceremonial, either in the procession or lining the six miles of its route, numbers close upon fifty thousand, and this military display will be rendered unique in picturesque effect by the presence of the contingents from the remotest corners of the British Empire. On other pages of this issue are pictured a number of these military types from the Queen's distant domains, many of which have already been described in our columns. The Indian contingent will make a particularly brave display. The seventeen officers of the Imperial Service Troops of the native potentates of India include many representatives of the princely blood of the East, and scarcely less interesting will be the Maoris, of heroic physique, the Dyaks from North Borneo, in their strange war dress, and the many other military types of widely different appearance assembled to swell the triumph of their Empress.

SOME COLONIAL PREMIERS.

The group of Premiers who have come to do honour to the Queen in the name of her Colonial sons has been considerably augmented during the week. New South Wales has sent us the Hon. George Houston Reid, who, though actually born in Renfrewshire, fifty-two years



Photo Wrigglesworth and Binns, Wellington.
THE HON. RICHARD J. SEDDON.
NEW ZEALAND.



Photo Wrigglesworth and Binns, Wellington.
MRS. SEDDON.

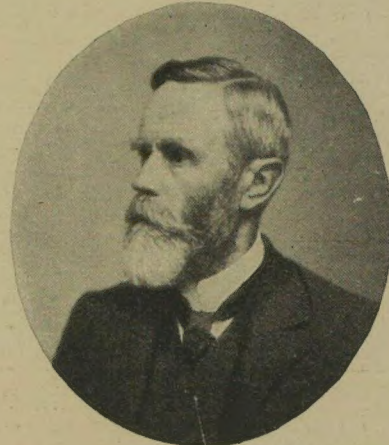


Photo Barnard, Cape Town.
SIR J. GORDON SPRIGG.
CAPE COLONY.



Photo Falk, Sydney.
THE HON. GEORGE H. REID.
NEW SOUTH WALES.



Photo Falk, Sydney.
MRS. REID.



Photo Hamner, Adelaide.
MRS. KINGSTON.



Photo Adeick, Adelaide.
THE HON. C. C. KINGSTON.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

COLONIAL PREMIERS AND THEIR WIVES IN ENGLAND FOR THE QUEEN'S DIAMOND JUBILEE.

ago, has been in Australia since he was seven. The son of the manse, he entered the Colonial Treasury when he was nineteen, and remained there for fourteen years, when he became Secretary to the Attorney-General. Having qualified himself for the Bar, he entered political life, making a reputation for himself as a politico-economic writer of Cobden's school. Then he was returned in 1880 for East Sydney, and ever since he has, with a break or two, kept his seat. In 1894 he formed his first Ministry.

The Hon. Richard John Seddon, the Premier of New Zealand, is a native of Lancashire, where he was born in 1844, and which he quitted for the Victoria Railway Department at the age of nineteen. He entered the Lower House a quarter of a century ago, and he has been Premier since 1893.

The Hon. Charles Cameron Kingston, Premier and Attorney-General of South Australia, is Australian born and bred, his father, the late Sir George Kingston, having been Speaker of the House of Assembly. He is seven-and-forty, and has been engaged in politics since 1881, representing West Adelaide, and having formed his first Ministry in 1893. He is a lawyer by profession, and that has made him a vigorous fighter. He has passed Woman's Suffrage in his time.

Sir Gordon Sprigg, who represents the Cape, is the son of a Baptist minister at Ipswich, and was born in 1830. He did not go to the Cape until 1858, and he was nine-and-thirty before he entered Parliament, rising to be Colonial Secretary and Premier in 1878. Since then he has been in turn Treasurer and Minister of Agriculture. He was knighted eleven years ago.

ROYAL VISITORS.

Not the least interesting feature of the royal progress of Tuesday is the gathering of royal and distinguished personages who have come from foreign Courts to England to

assist in doing honour to the Queen, either as representatives of their respective Sovereigns or in their own persons. We give portraits of a number of these notable visitors to London, among them being Prince Henry, the "Sailor Prince" of Prussia, brother of the German Emperor, and Princess Henry, née Princess Irene of Hesse-Darmstadt, daughter of the late Princess Alice, and granddaughter of the Queen; the Grand Duke Serge of Russia, representing his nephew, the Czar Nicholas II., and the Grand Duchess Serge—Princess Elizabeth of Hesse, sister of Princess Henry of Prussia, and therefore also a granddaughter of our Queen; the Prince of Naples, son of King Humbert and Queen Margaret, and heir to the throne of Italy, and his beautiful young wife, Princess Hélène of Montenegro; the Grand Duke Ernest of Hesse-Darmstadt, grandson of the Queen, and the Grand Duchess, née Princess Victoria Melita of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, another of the Queen's many granddaughters; the Crown Prince of Saxony; the Hereditary Grand Duke William of Luxembourg, son of the Grand Duke Adolphe by his second wife, Princess Adelaide of Anhalt; and the Archduke Joseph of Austria. Prince Rupert of Bavaria is grandson of the Regent, Prince Leopold, who took the reins of government when King Otho, who is mentally afflicted, succeeded to the throne in 1886. Duke Albert of Württemberg, who represents the King, is doubly connected with our royal family, his first wife having been a Princess of Waldeck-Pyrmont, and his second a Princess of Schaumburg-Lippe, thus connecting him with our royal family through the Duchess of Albany and a daughter of the Empress Frederick. The Duke of Sotomayor represents the youngest Sovereign in

THE KING OF SIAM IN EUROPE.

The King of Siam is making his tour in leisurely fashion, and doubtless enjoys it all the more. Italy has apparently interested him greatly, but in any case his Majesty was not expected to be present at the Diamond Jubilee celebrations. He will, however, reach England before long, and has meantime sent the royal yacht *Maha Chakri* to Spithead to represent Siam at the forthcoming Jubilee Naval Review. The royal yacht is a steel twin-screw vessel, built by Messrs. Ramage and Ferguson, of Leith, and has a tonnage of 2229. She is commanded by Captain Cumming, who was sent by the Admiralty to navigate the vessel from Bangkok to this country. Three other British naval officers are on board, but the crew are mostly the King's own subjects. The Crown Prince of Siam, who will be on board the royal yacht at the naval review, is to continue his present educational course near Sandhurst for some time longer. His Royal Highness speaks English fluently, and has considerable knowledge of other European languages, as he proved on his arrival with the King of Siam in Rome the other day, when he acted as interpreter between his father and King Humbert and the Prince of Naples, who met their royal guests at the railway station. The younger brother of the Crown Prince, Prince Boripat, has lately entered the military school at Potsdam.

THE ASCOT MEETING.

The Ascot Meeting of 1897 will live long in the memories of society folk and sporting men. The course was perfect, and the attendance included all the big people of all nations. The Lord Chamberlain worked manfully in trying to make his visitors feel at home, and Lord Carrington is just the man for Ascot. Then, too, the Earl of Coventry, who, by the bye, could no more disguise the stoop of age than could H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, was the acme of politeness, and when heading the royal procession he looked the *beau-idéal* of a Master of the Buckhounds.

Europe, the boy King Alfonso XIII. of Spain. Prince Arisugawa, who represents the Emperor of Japan, is a nephew of the present Emperor and the chief of the Princes of the blood. He is a Rear-Admiral in the Japanese Navy, and, as he received his naval training in one of her Majesty's ships, he is no stranger to English life.

REHEARSALS.

Rehearsals for the great pomp of "Queen's Day" have been duly providing against delay or confusion in its ritual. The full band and chorus rehearsal in front of St. Paul's Cathedral on Monday, which is illustrated in our pages, attracted an enormous crowd of spectators. The two military bands appointed to take part in the service, the Royal Artillery Band and that of the Kneller Hall School of Military Music, took up their positions on the steps at the great entrance, one on either side, and on the higher steps was massed the choir of five hundred voices. The rehearsal procession approached the Cathedral in the order arranged for the real ceremony, the eight cream-coloured horses of the Queen's carriage being driven up to the steps leading to the great entrance, followed by all the horses to be ridden by the escort of Princes in the procession. The musical portion of the service was then given in full, Dr. Martin, the organist of the Cathedral, conducting, and the horses all proved satisfactorily quiet under the control of the grooms who rode them. Our illustrations include another of the series of rehearsals lately the order of the day, and that by no means the least important, for the Grand Military Tattoo in the great quadrangle of Windsor Castle will proclaim to the Queen and her distinguished visitors at the Castle the approach of Jubilee Day on the evening of the preceding Saturday. The rehearsal, in which eight regimental bands took part, was superintended by the Duke of Connaught, assisted by General Lord Methuen and Colonel Davidson.

Major Clement had worked hard to put his place in order, and the getting rid of the bookmakers from the Grand Enclosure is the best thing that has been done for a century at Ascot. Now the lawn of the Grand Stand is a Royal Enclosure in miniature, and for £2 it can be used by anybody for the four days of the meeting. Even the Ascot clock struck the hours clearer this year than before, and the drinking water was as clear as crystal for the first time on record. The Indian Princes were delighted at the reception accorded them by the Prince of Wales, and they will have a tale to unfold when they return to their native country. People do not go to Ascot entirely for racing purposes, and it was refreshing to see the ring round the beautiful band of the Royal Artillery, which performed sweet music at the back of the Grand Stand.

BURNING OF A NITRATE-SHIP.

Several of the seaboard towns on the south-east coast were the spectators of a strange sight on June 7, when a large iron ship, the *Micronesia*, full-rigged, belonging to Messrs. Goffey, of Liverpool, passed up the Channel in flames. It appears that the vessel was on her way from Iquique to Antwerp, laden with nitrate of soda. As she was being towed up Channel she was suddenly found to be on fire, the nitrate having become ignited. The alarming condition of the vessel, which was soon enveloped in flames, was signalled from the Goodwins by the light-ship, and Margate, Ramsgate, Dover, and Walmer sent life-boats and tugs to her aid. Nothing could be done, however, beyond assisting the crew and a few passengers to leave the vessel and go on board one of the tugs. The *Micronesia* was towed through the Downs in flames, attracting large numbers of spectators at Deal and other points along the coast, and was eventually left stranded not far from Sandown Castle.



Photo Russell, Baker Street.

THE QUEEN'S DIAMOND JUBILEE: REHEARSAL FOR THE SERVICE AT ST. PAUL'S.

H.M.S. ILLUSTRIOUS (1896).

H.M.S. QUEEN (1839).



THE EARLIEST AND LATEST BATTLE-SHIPS LAUNCHED IN THE QUEEN'S REIGN.

The "Illustrious" is nearly twice as long as the "Queen," some 15 feet broader, but of almost the same draught. In displacement the "Illustrious," with her 14,900 tons, is nearly four times the size of the old three-deckers. The "Queen" carried 110 guns, mostly 32-pounders, though ten were 68-pounders, three tons in weight. The total weight of her guns was 265 tons, those of the

"Illustrious" weigh 350 tons. In the latter ship the four 46-ton wire guns in the barbettes, the twelve 8-in. guns in the casemates, the sixteen 12-pounders, and dozen 3-pounders absorb far more weight than the "Queen's" guns in their mountings. Engines of 12,000 horse-power propel the "Illustrious" at a sea speed of fifteen knots. The "Queen" had only sails good for twelve knots.

PERSONAL.

It is not often that father and son sit in Parliament for the same constituency within a period of a dozen years, but



Photo W. and D. Downey.
Mr. W. G. NICHOLSON, M.P.

Mr. William Graham Nicholson, the newly returned Conservative member for the Petersfield Division of Hampshire, is the eldest son of Mr. William Nicholson, of Basing Park, Hants, who sat for the Petersfield Division in the early eighties, but lost his seat to Viscount Wolmer in 1885. The new member is a man of thirty-five, and was educated at Harrow and Cambridge. He is a J.P. for Hampshire, a Captain in the 3rd Hants Regiment, and is connected with Parliamentary life by marriage as well as by descent, his wife being a daughter of Mr. W. Beach, member for the Andover Division of Hants.

Mr. Laurier, Prime Minister of Canada, has already made a marked impression on public opinion in England. He is in principle a Free Trader, though the commercial policy of Canada is still that of Protection. "Protection," says Mr. Laurier, "is a great mistake." His Government has made a step in the other direction by reducing the tariff on British goods. This is quite voluntary, and is not made dependent on any such reciprocal advantage as prompted Mr. Chamberlain's famous suggestion of an Imperial Zollverein. Mr. Laurier has made no barter with the British Government. The reduction of the Canadian tariff in our favour is due to pure gratitude.

Lord Londonderry has been breathing out threatenings against the Workmen's Compensation for Accidents Bill. He maintains that this measure is contrary to Tory principles, and charges Lord Salisbury with having deserted those principles for the sake of the Liberal Unionist alliance. In the Lords the Bill will be attacked by Lord Londonderry and several peers who are coal-owners, and who declare that the Government are striking a serious blow at the coal industry. It is not likely that this Tory "cave" will prove serious. Lord Londonderry has posed as a faithful Tory among the faithless on other occasions without putting the Unionist alliance in any danger.

Mrs. Ormiston Chant, who used to regard the habit of smoking as a vice, has discovered the virtues of tobacco. Her experience in Crete has convinced her that there is a legitimate comfort in the smoking of a cigarette, though when she tried tobacco to stave off hunger the immediate effects were not agreeable. If it needed a journey to Crete to persuade this lady that tobacco may be used without sin, how much travel would be necessary to relieve her of the rest of her queerly assorted prejudices? By the way, at the recent dinner of the Women Writers, cigarettes were discarded, contrary to custom, and the company were soothed by some original verse instead. Minor poetry is likely to have a poor chance, however, as a substitute for tobacco.

Lord Amthill, who has been appointed one of Mr. Chamberlain's private secretaries, is almost as great a physical prodigy as Captain Ames, who has been chosen to lead the Jubilee procession. Lord Amthill has rowed in the University Boat-race, and distinguished himself as an athlete in other ways. One of them was the "chucking" of an obstreperous political opponent out of a public meeting. Visitors from the Antipodes to the Colonial Office will be interested to note that we can still produce thews and sinews in the Mother-country.

The eminent French artist M. François Louis Français, who has passed away at the age of eighty-two, was the last representative of the school which held the lead in French art in the early thirties. He was of humble origin, and in early youth was apprenticed to a book-seller. But his talent for painting had already begun to manifest itself, and in his spare time he devoted all his energies



THE LATE M. FRANÇOIS LOUIS FRANÇAIS.

to its cultivation, with such success that by the time he attained his majority he was able to support himself as an artist. After studying under Gigoux, he became an exhibitor at the Salon just sixty years ago. In the next few years he was much influenced by Corot, of whose friendship he ever remained proud. Several of his most widely known pictures were the outcome of a visit to Italy in company with Corot. His

recently exhibited pictures showed that his best work was done, but he remained a remarkably hale old man until within the last year or so.

Mr. Orchardson has been commissioned by the Queen to paint a picture of herself, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, and Prince Edward of York as a Jubilee memorial. This is an agreeable innovation, for, as a rule, commissions from her Majesty have been given to foreign artists.

On Monday night, at Covent Garden, the long-expected, long-delayed performance of "Tristan" took place, with Jean de Reszke as Tristan, Mdle. Sedlmair as Isolde, Miss Marie Brema as Brangäne, Edouard de Reszke as King Mark, and Mr. David Bispham as Kurwenal. If the waiting had been weary, at all events the result was worth all such waiting. Jean de Reszke, whose Tristan was so beautiful last year, has even improved, and his singing on this occasion was incomparably fine. It seemed as if you only had to provide more and more difficult music for him to sing it with greater and greater ease. In the love duet of the second act it might have been thought that he had reached the limit even of his artistic possibilities, yet he even surpassed that achievement in the third act, and throughout he acted superbly. Mdle. Sedlmair was a more than satisfactory Isolde. She sang this most arduous music with absolute truth and precision, and, particularly in the second act, she rose to the full height of Wagner's ideal. M. Edouard de Reszke's Mark was as good as ever, which is saying a great deal, and Mr. Bispham's Kurwenal was exceedingly fine. Miss Brema was somewhat exaggerated, though very sincere, as Brangäne, and Mr. Anton Seidl conducted his orchestral forces with splendid significance and serenity; meanwhile, "Die Walküre" has also been given, and for many reasons it will be convenient to discuss the second performance of the work later rather than the first, which, despite certain drawbacks, showed promise for the future of a great artistic success; as it was, this first performance was very interesting.

The lamentable death of Mr. Barney Barnato has caused a great sensation in the financial world. Mr. Barnato was a passenger on the South African mail-steamer from Cape Town, and on the arrival of the vessel at Funchal, Madeira, it was announced that he had thrown himself overboard. For some time he had been in ill-health, and it is much to be feared that his mind was affected by his sufferings. Mr. Barnato was a remarkable type of the modern commercial genius. He was a penniless lad at Kimberley in 1873. Three years later he was buying mines which in 1881 he sold to a company. Eventually the De Beers Company purchased the Kimberley Mine, of which he was chief proprietor, for five and a half millions. Great capitalists are not always popular, but Mr. Barnato had the faculty of winning sympathetic regard. That his powers of genial persuasion were of no common order was shown by his pleasant relations with President Kruger at a time when that wary politician was not disposed to be amiable to capitalists in general.

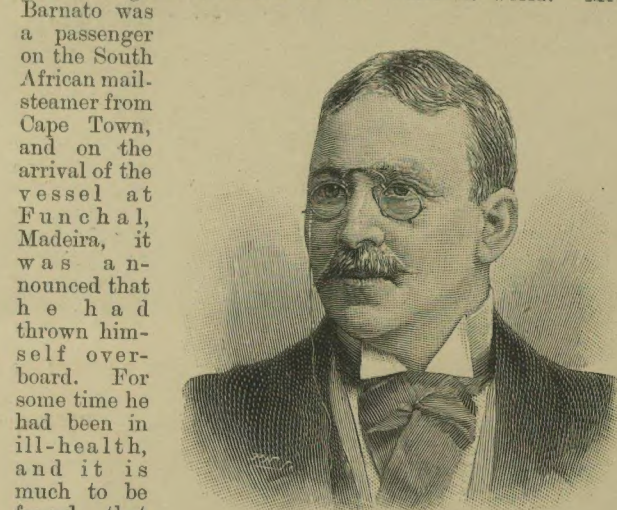


Photo Elliott and Fry.
THE LATE MR. BARNEY BARNATO.

Mr. Robert Newman's enterprise succeeded in securing for the Queen's Hall M. Paderewski's sole recital during this season, and the great event took place last Tuesday afternoon in the presence of an exceedingly large and enthusiastic audience. M. Paderewski chose to exhibit his powers from very numerous points of view. He played Brahms, Beethoven, Schumann, Chopin, Rubinstein, and Liszt, and he proved himself a past master of interpretation in each instance. He is a great Beethoven player, where there are very few great Beethoven players alive; but as a Schumann player he certainly has no living rival. His playing of Chopin is, of course, matter of common knowledge; and on this occasion he interpreted that master with rare judgment and success. It is indeed delightful to note the popularity that everywhere attends this artist's movements, for it is certain that he thoroughly deserves that popularity, whatever may be the reasons that induce the public to accord it to him.

At this season of Imperialism and military pomp many readers of Jubilee literature will be interested in the remarkably vivid article on the developments that have taken place in the Army in the course of the Queen's reign, contributed by Sir Evelyn Wood to the Diamond Jubilee Number of the *English Illustrated Magazine*. This double number of the popular monthly forms a very elaborate souvenir of the Victorian Era, such subjects as the Navy, Literature, the Drama, Journalism, and many others being treated by Mr. Laird Clowes, Mr. Edmund Gosse, Mr. Clement Scott, Mr. Frederick Greenwood, and other specialists. The whole number is copiously illustrated with portraits and scenes from Victorian history, and includes four portraits of the Queen at different ages, admirably reproduced as mezzotint plates.

Amid the rush of Jubilee souvenirs of all kinds, a special compliment may be paid to the tasteful workmanship of the enamelled and stamped steel Diamond Jubilee Tumblers produced by Messrs. Robinson of Wolverhampton. The same firm's Jubilee Cups for children will doubtless delight the youthful mind.

HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS.

Her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by Princess Christian and family, left Balmoral on Wednesday last for Windsor, and comes to London on Monday for the Jubilee festival next day. It has now been settled that the Princess of Wales, in the procession to St. Paul's, will sit in the same carriage with the Queen.

The Prince of Wales, who is at Marlborough House, went to Ascot Races on Tuesday; the Princess of Wales, with Princess Victoria and Prince and Princess Charles of Denmark, came from Sandringham on Monday.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha and the Duke of Cambridge have been guests of Prince Christian at Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Park.

On Monday the Prince of Wales, as Grand Master in England, with the Duke of Connaught, presided over a meeting, in the Albert Hall, of nearly seven thousand Freemasons in the United Kingdom, India, and the Colonies, who adopted a loyal address of congratulation to the Queen, on completing the sixtieth year of her reign.

The Duke and Duchess of York returned to London from Sandringham on Friday. On Saturday the Duchess of York, with his Royal Highness, visited the Duke of York's School at Chelsea, and presented new colours; the Duke of Cambridge and several Generals, with the Bishop of London, attended the ceremony. The Chelsea Hospital pensioners, wearing their medals, formed a guard. Some officers and troopers of Indian, Australian, and South African corps made their appearance.

The Prime Ministers of South Australia and West Australia visited Leeds on June 10, were entertained by the Mayor, Sir James Kitson, and inspected several factories and workshops. On Monday, joined by the Prime Ministers of Victoria, Canada, New Zealand, and Queensland, they were, at Edinburgh, received by the Lord Provost and by Lord Balfour, Secretary for Scotland, with a luncheon at the Waterloo Hotel, and a ball given by the Corporation.

The Duke of Devonshire, on Saturday, at Liverpool, made a weighty speech to the British Empire League. All the Colonial Premiers were there, on the invitation of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce.

The Marquis of Londonderry, on June 10, presided over a great meeting, in Westmorland, of the Northern Union of Conservative Associations, and enlarged upon the benefits of good government obtained by the alliance of Conservatives with Liberal Unionists.

The Irish Literary Society of London held a meeting last week at St. Martin's Hall to hear a lecture on Sheridan by Mr. Richard Ashe-King. Lord Dufferin, a descendant of Sheridan, presided, and Lord Russell of Killowen, the Lord Chief Justice, took part in the discussion.

On Monday the statue of Mrs. Siddons, erected on Paddington Green near her grave, was unveiled with a graceful speech by Sir Henry Irving.

The Drapers' Company has offered to defray the cost, £15,000, of enlarging the Bodleian Library, which the University of Oxford thankfully accepts.

University College, London, of which Lord Reay is President, commenced its annual "foundation week" on Monday, with an address by Professor Poore on the history of the College.

An International Congress on Technical Education at the house of the Society of Arts was opened by the Duke of Devonshire on Monday.

Paris was disturbed, if not seriously alarmed, on Sunday afternoon by the explosion near Longchamps Racecourse, when President Faure and his wife were driving by, of a clumsy apparatus placed by some person unknown among the shrubs. No one was injured. It was a short piece of iron or leaden tube filled with common gunpowder and swanshot. An old pistol and a dagger inscribed with menaces of death to the President were also found; but the intending assassin had made no use of them.

An earthquake of vast extension took place on Saturday over nearly the whole of the Northern Provinces of India, doing some mischief to buildings at Calcutta, Agra, and Bombay. The shock was felt at Manipur, as well as at Simla and Darjeeling; it pervaded the plains of the Ganges and the Jumna, and extended southward to the hills of the Central Provinces. Little loss of life has yet been reported, but much distress from the destruction of native dwellings. In Calcutta the Town Hall, the High Court, and the Cathedral spire are considerably damaged.

A bad railway accident on Friday night, June 11, to an Oldham train returning with Whitsuntide holiday excursionists from Barmouth, on the Cambrian Railway, cost the lives of nine passengers, killed at once, and others injured may not recover. They mostly belong to the manufacturing village of Royton, adjacent to Oldham, in Lancashire.

A balloon ascent made for scientific purposes by Dr. Wöhlffert from the Tempelhof military parade ground at Berlin has proved fatal to him and his assistant. The hydrogen with which the balloon was inflated caught fire, and the men were burnt to death at a great height in the air before the car fell to the ground.

In South Africa renewed conflicts with the Matabili and Mashona tribes who have not yet surrendered their arms are still reported; also on the borders of British Bechuanaland.

Two French Protestant missionaries in Madagascar have been killed, while peacefully dwelling at their station, by a fanatical mob of natives.

Sir Edmund Monson, her Majesty's Ambassador in Paris, on Monday last entertained the Ministers of the French Government and their wives at a dinner-party given at the British Embassy. The three dozen guests who assembled included M. Méline, President of the Council, M. Hanotaux, and the other members of the Cabinet.

There has been a heavy landslip, entailing a great fall of rocks, near Brieg, in the Valais Canton of Switzerland. A number of buildings were wrecked or partially buried, but no loss of life is reported.

A LITERARY LETTER.

The very striking statue of Charles Dickens, by Mr. F. E. Elwell, which was for a short time on view in a London studio, and which afterwards attracted considerable attention at the Chicago Exhibition, has been purchased by the city of Philadelphia, where it is to occupy a conspicuous public site. It is a curious circumstance that at a time when we hear so much of American unfriendliness towards England, America should possess a statue of our most peculiarly English novelist, while England itself is without one.

The Omar Khayyám Club will hold its next meeting at Marlow, with Mr. Edmund Gosse in the presidential chair. The latest addition to the membership of the club includes Mr. J. M. Barrie, the novelist; Sir George Robertson, the hero of Chitral; and Sir Douglas Straight, editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The membership is limited to fifty-nine, 1859 being the year in which FitzGerald published the first edition of his great poem.

All the reports which fix Jubilee honours upon this or that individual are premature. The Government have necessarily had before them an immense number of names, every one of which suggests to a large circle of friends the appropriateness of some public recognition. But the very greatness of the occasion has led to a somewhat undue increase in this list of names. Many individuals, therefore, who have considerable claims for recognition upon public or private grounds, must necessarily, it is feared, be disappointed.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has appealed to the popular vote as to the public men upon whom Jubilee honours should be conferred. No space in the *Pall Mall* form is assigned to journalists, although that section of the community is perfectly certain to obtain adequate recognition. So far as literature is concerned, there should be no difference of opinion. The three most prominent literary men of the day—Mr. Ruskin, Mr. Swinburne, and Mr. Meredith—would not, for various reasons, it is believed, accept any distinction, but it is in every way possible that a knighthood may be conferred upon Mr. Thomas Hardy.

By the way, the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier is the hero of the hour. I understand that Mr. Laurier's favourite writer is Thomas Hardy, and he boasts a complete set of first editions of Mr. Hardy's works.

The report that a knighthood is to be conferred on Mr. George Smith, the distinguished representative of the house of Smith and Elder, recalls the fact that to that house belongs the glory of publishing the early works of John Ruskin, the whole of the works of Thackeray and the Brontës, and the best work of Mrs. Gaskell. Two older houses, however, have an even more attractive record, the oldest of them all—the Longmans—publishing much of Walter Scott, and, at a later date, the works of Macaulay. To the firm of John Murray we owe the work of Lord Byron. If Mr. George Smith should head the list of honours to publishers, I cannot doubt that the names of Mr. Charles Longman and Mr. John Murray will follow. To those authors who look upon publishers in the light

of predatory enemies, it may seem illegitimate to confer these recognitions, but this feeling will not sway the mass of book-lovers. Every other branch of successful commerce has received recognition, and no small measure of the success of good literature may be credited to the taste and enterprise of individual publishers; indeed, some of the best books that have ever been written would never have seen the light had it not been for their publishers. Southey's "Life of Nelson," for example—the one work by which Southey lives for us to-day—was actually a publisher's commission, and not due in any way to Southey's own suggestion.

C. K. S.



FUTTEH KHAN, A TYPICAL WAZIRI.

Drawn by William Simpson, R.I.

ANGLO-INDIAN FORCE ATTACKED ON THE AFGHAN FRONTIER.

At the moment when all quarters of the British Empire are represented in England, in peace and prosperity, for the due commemoration of the Queen's long and glorious reign, a significant illustration of the extent of her Majesty's Empire has, unhappily, been provided by an attack on an Indian force, commanded by British officers, on the Afghan border, and the attack was sufficiently fierce and treacherous in character to forebode another of those "little wars," from which so wide an Empire as is ours to-day can never long be altogether free. It seems that Mr. Gee, the British Political Agent in the Tochi Valley, which lies between the Afghan province of Khost and Waziristan, was on his way from the station of Datta-Khel to Sherani on June 10, for the purpose of establishing posts and collecting fines, accompanied by an escort of 300 native Indian troops, a dozen mounted men, and a couple of Bombay Mountain Battery guns. The force had pitched its camp at Maizar in the heat of the afternoon, and was there suddenly surprised by the treacherous attack of a strong body of Waziris, of the Mada-Khel clan. The Indian troops were taken so completely off their guard that they were obliged to retreat, hotly pursued for nearly four miles as they fell back towards Datta-Khel, whence they were ultimately reinforced. Fighting was kept up all along the line of retreat, and the losses of the Anglo-Indian force were, unhappily, very heavy, the list of the killed including Lieutenant-Colonel Bunny, of the 1st Sikh Infantry; Captain J. F. Browne, of the 6th Bombay Mountain Battery; Lieutenant H. A. Cruickshank, a native officer, and twenty-one men. Several other officers and some five-and-twenty men were badly wounded.

The Waziris are a tribe on the borders of the Afghan frontier. Their country is about one hundred miles south-west of Peshawar, and it extends south towards the Takht-i-Suliman, and is about fifty miles from the right or western bank of the Indus. Bannu, an important frontier station, is close to the north-east corner of the region, and not far distant from the Tochi River. This station will be the base of operations for the force that will advance into the Tochi Valley to inflict punishment on those who have been guilty in the late attack. The Waziris are one of the wildest and most war-like tribes on the frontier. Their character has long been established for murder and robbery. They have in former years received more than one exemplary lesson for the improvement of their manners. In 1860 Sir Neville Chamberlain was sent to punish them, and passed almost right through Waziristan. It was in 1879 that they again became troublesome, and this led to General Kennedy being sent among them with a retributive force. Sir William Lockhart had to be sent to Waziristan only three years ago with an expedition, and at the end he made arrangements that were expected to preserve law and order in the locality. From these previous experiences it seems likely that these thieving heroes will probably receive a severe punishment for their most recent misdeeds. The facilities that now exist for moving troops along the frontier are such that the avenging cloud will be over the Waziri country in a very short space of time.



ATTACK ON BRITISH TROOPS ON THE AFGHAN FRONTIER: WAZIRIS COMING IN FOR THE WINTER NEAR BANNU.

From a Sketch by Colonel H. Brabazon Urmston.



AT ASCOT.

ROYAL VISITORS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF ROYALTY AT THE QUEEN'S DIAMOND JUBILEE.



THE GRAND DUCHESS OF HESSE.

Photo Mandy, Bucharest.



THE GRAND DUKE OF HESSE.

Photo Mandy, Bucharest.



PRINCESS HENRY OF PRUSSIA.

Photo Schaarwüchler, Berlin.



PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA.



THE PRINCE OF NAPLES.



THE PRINCESS OF NAPLES.



GRAND DUKE SERGIUS OF RUSSIA.



GRAND DUCHESS ELIZABETH FEODOROVNA.

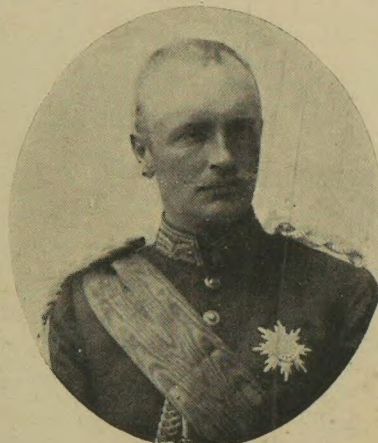


HEREDITARY GRAND DUKE OF LUXEMBURG.



ARCHDUKE JOSEPH OF AUSTRIA.

Photo Koller, Budapest.



THE CROWN PRINCE OF SAXONY.

Photo Mayer, Dresden.

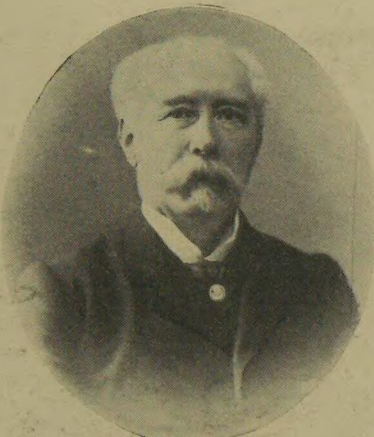


DUKE ALBERT OF WÜRTTEMBERG.



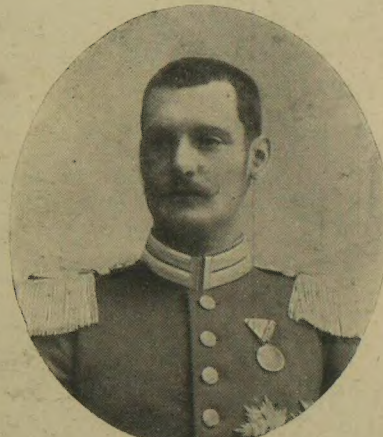
THE DUKE OF SOTOMAYOR (SPAIN).

Photo Huerta, Madrid.



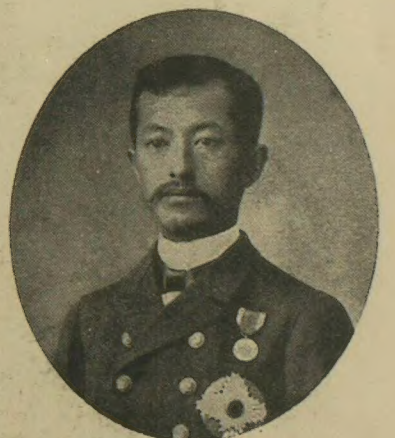
COUNT VAN LYNDEN (NETHERLANDS).

Photo Kameke, the Hague.

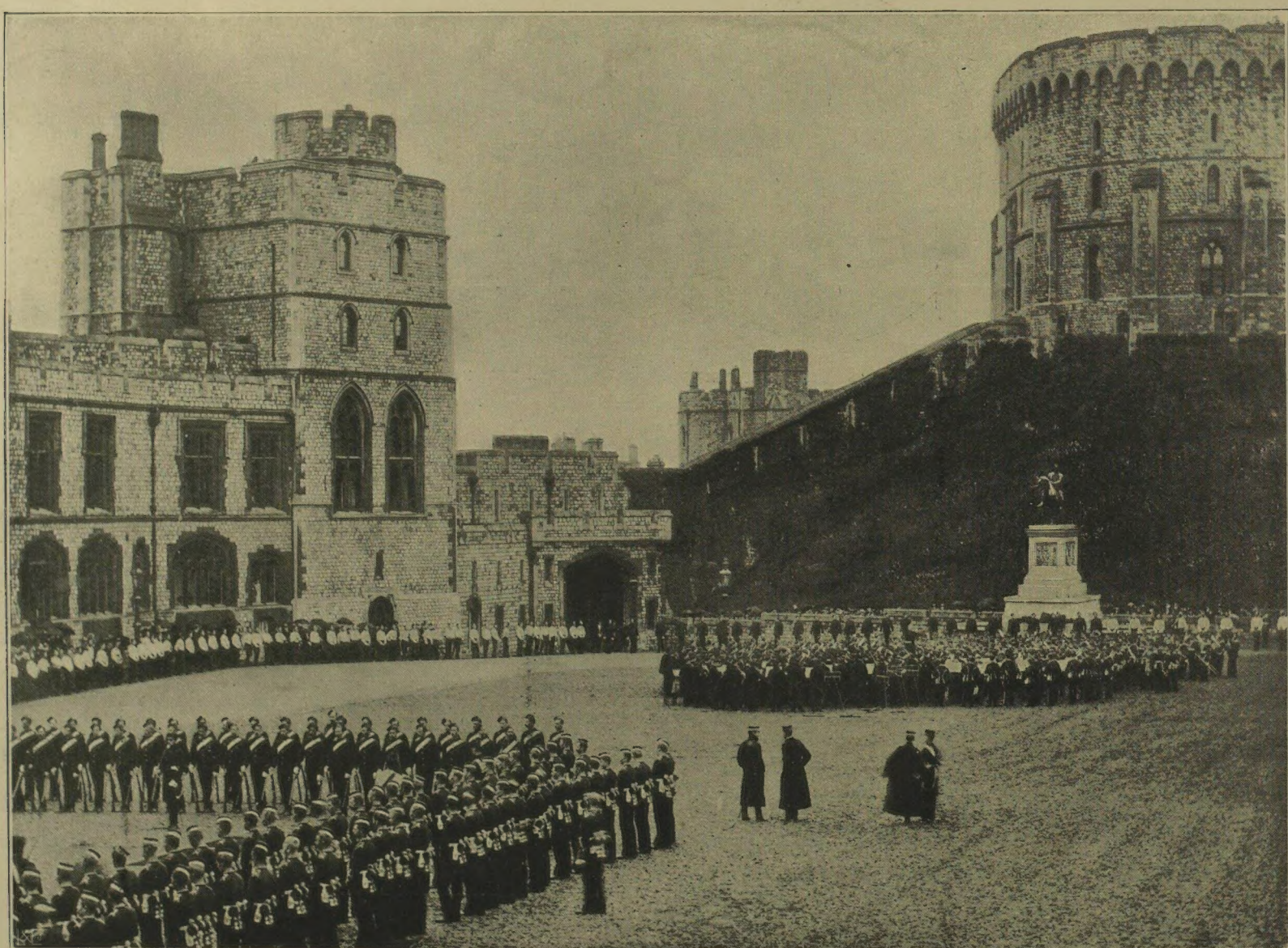
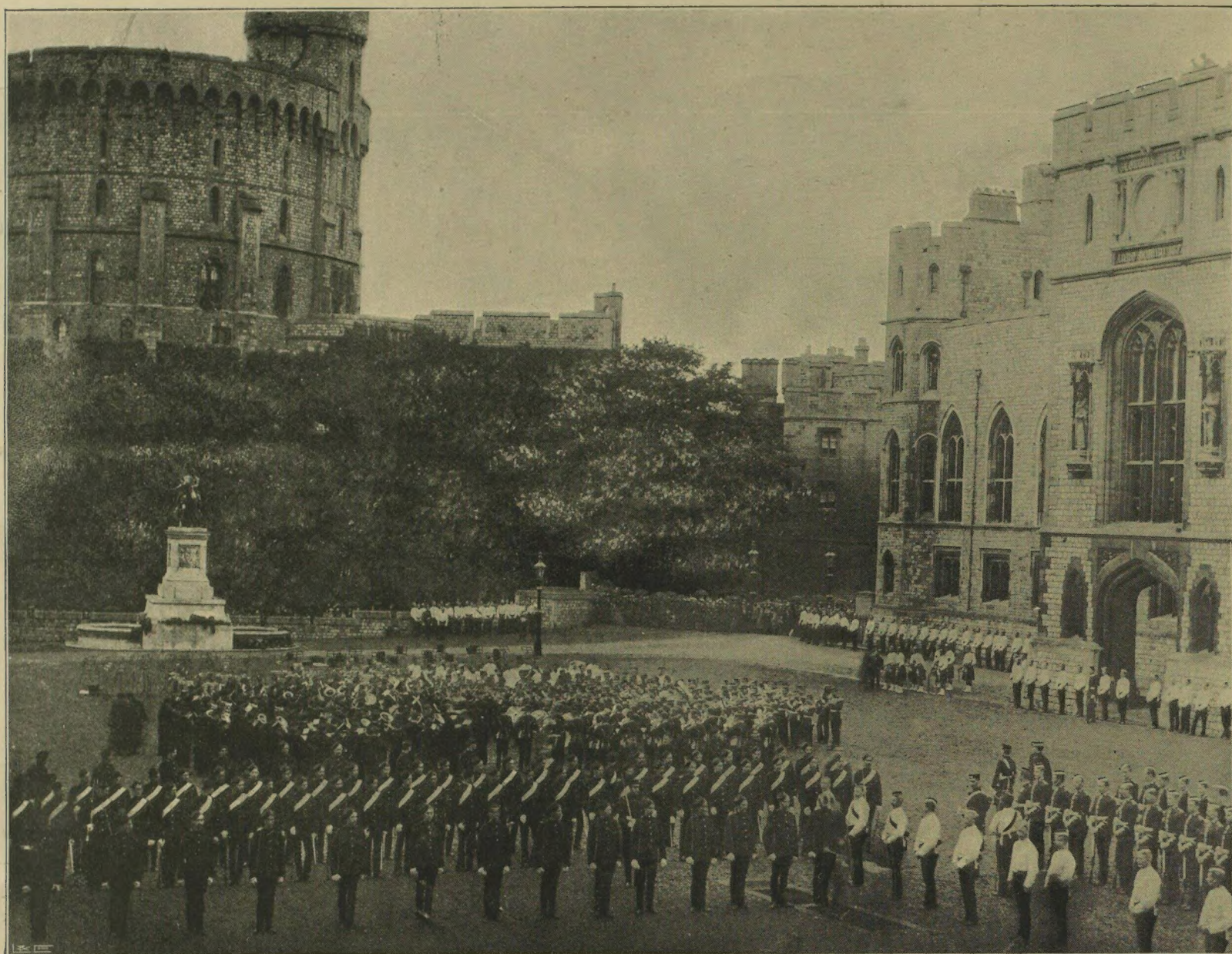


PRINCE RUPERT OF BAVARIA.

Photo Lüttel, Munich.



PRINCE ARISUGAWA (JAPAN).



THE GRAND MILITARY TATTOO REHEARSED FOR THE JUBILEE AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

From Photographs by Russell and Sons, Baker Street.



THE NITRATE-SHIP "MICRONESIA," BURNED OFF DEAL.

Photo Egan for Deal.



STAFF OFFICERS OF THE INDIAN ARMY, FORMING PART OF THE INDIAN CONTINGENT FOR THE JUBILEE PROCESSION.

Photo Thiele, Chancery Lane.



COLONIAL TROOPS IN ENGLAND FOR THE QUEEN'S DIAMOND JUBILEE.



THE KING OF SIAM'S DEPARTURE FOR EUROPE.

From a Photograph supplied by Mr. J. S. Black.

ANECDOTAL EUROPE.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "AN ENGLISHMAN IN PARIS."

The French have been and continue to be exceedingly complimentary in their comments on the Diamond Jubilee, and inasmuch as their remarks bear almost exclusively on the Queen herself, there is not the faintest reason to doubt their sincerity. Had they included her Majesty's Ministers, either past or present, and her Majesty's subjects in general in the praise, I should have felt inclined to ask for better security for the truth of their expressed feelings than their bare word; as it is, one feels bound to say that, however strained the political relations between the two countries may have been at times, the French have never vented their displeasure on the Sovereign, whom they not only respect, but like.

This sentiment, according to well-informed Frenchmen, sprang up during her Majesty's first visit to Paris in August 1855. This is the truth, but not the whole truth. Twelve years before the Parisians caught sight of Queen Victoria, the Picards received her in their midst, and she stayed with them for five days, from the evening of Sept. 2, 1843, till the evening of the 7th. This was on the occasion of her first visit to France, and to Louis Philippe at Eu, which visit is pretty well forgotten by now, because few of the distinguished and illustrious personages who gave and received hospitality are alive to-day. Curiously enough, the Queen's right-hand neighbour at dinner is still well and hearty (I am alluding to the Prince de Joinville), and so is his sister, Princesse Clémentine, the mother of Ferdinand of Bulgaria, who sat opposite our Sovereign. The rest of Louis Philippe's children who were there—the Duc d'Aumale and de Montpensier, and Louise, Queen of the Belgians—are gone; the Duc d'Orléans had died the year before in a carriage accident, and Princesse Marie, Duchess of Württemberg, had been in her grave for four years. The Duc de Nemours does not seem to have been present; at any rate, my informant made no mention of him; but this may have been because the second son of Louis Philippe was not popular with men of his class.

For my informant did not belong to the privileged ones of the earth, and his testimony is all the more valuable on that account. I have an idea that he was a gardener or an occasional assistant at Eu, but am not certain. He was not very old when he gave the particulars of "le séjour de votre Reine parmi nous," as he termed it, and he may be alive now, for this was only about twelve years ago; or, to be exact, about eleven years and eight months, for I met him on the day of the marriage of the Princess of Wales's brother, Prince Waldemar, and the daughter of the Duc de Chartres. I was standing on the steps of the hotel at Eu, opposite the church dedicated to John Lawrence O'Toole—not our Toole, but a saint, I believe—when he came up to me. I had an hour or more to spare for my train to Abbeville, where I had to write my account and catch the night mail to London with it. "Monsieur," he said, "could you tell me if the Prince of Wales [le Prince de Galles] is going away too, for if so, I should like to see him; I missed him this morning?" I told him that the Prince, with whom I had come in the same train from Paris, was not going back that way; and then I asked him why he was so anxious to see his Royal Highness. "Ma foi, Monsieur!" he answered; "because I saw his mother more than forty-two years ago, and elle était bien gentille."

Now, when a Frenchman of the humbler orders tells you that a woman *est bien gentille*, you may take it for granted that in his opinion she is much nicer than a handsome woman. So when I found that he was going to be friendly and communicative, I let him talk on, and soon discovered that, if not absolutely educated, he was by no means as ignorant as I imagined him to be. I am translating from my own notes, taken that very night. "Our town had been full for two days before. There was the English Ambassador and his staff; I cannot remember his name in English, but they told me it was Vache in French [Cowley]. Of course we could not be spared to go down to Tréport, but we had all a good glimpse of her as the carriages drew up in the courtyard, and as she went up l'escalier d'honneur on the arm of our King. Elle était bien gentille, Monsieur, and we had never seen such a young, small Queen like that, because Queen Louise [the Queen of the Belgians] was taller, and though good looking in her way, not so gentle [sweet]. Her husband was good-looking, too, though not as good-looking as our Princes; at any rate, not to our tastes. We all thought there was going to be a ball, and when we heard that it was not to be we were much disappointed. There was a grand concert, however, but it was not the same thing to us. We should have liked to see the little Queen dance with the most sprightly of our princes [le plus déléuré], the Duc d'Aumale. On the morning after the Queen's arrival, which fell on a Sunday, we saw them walking arm in arm in the garden, and they certainly were the most attractive couple. Yes, elle était bien gentille, la petite Reine, and I wish to see her son to see if he is anything like her."

My informant told me a good many things besides, and a couple of weeks afterwards I made it my business to consult some files of old newspapers, so that I have by me in the shape of memoranda a pretty complete programme of the festivities and entertainments during that five days' visit. Louis Philippe could be generous, and it was on that occasion that he presented her Majesty with two magnificent pieces of Gobelin's tapestry, representing respectively "The Wild Boar Hunt of Calydon" and "The Death of Meleager," just as Napoleon III., twelve years later, presented her with Meissonier's "Quarrel." I fancy, but am not certain, that the tapestry is at Windsor. There was also a theatrical performance by the artists of the Paris Vandeville. The most interesting part of all this, though, is the burden of my informant's narrative. "Elle était bien gentille, votre Reine, et tout le monde était d'accord qu'on n'avait jamais vu une gentille petite Reine comme celle." The sentiment has not abated, and even now the French never salute her Majesty with the cry of "Vive l'Angleterre!" but with that of "Vive la Reine!"

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor.

THOMAS DELVIN (Arcata, California).—You have overlooked the fact that, if Black reply to your first move by B takes P, the White Rook cannot be moved to give mate as you propose.

A. HUNT.—You must not always think a problem unsolvable because you cannot find the solution. In No. 2774, if K to K 3rd, Black checks with Knight at K B 8th, and there is no mate. In No. 2771, if Black play 2. Kt takes P, White gives mate with the Bishop, the Black Knight being pinned.

EMIL FRAU (Lyons).—We are much obliged for your suggestion, but limits of space prevent us conforming to it.

H. O'D. BERNARD (Honiton).—We are obliged for your problem in three moves, which we hope to publish. We are rather overdone with two-movers, but will try to make room for one of yours shortly.

N. J. COLE.—Thanks; we hope to find it acceptable.

F. SMART.—There is no solution of Problem No. 2773 by way of 1. B to Kt 5th.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2767 received from B. H. Buxton (Singapore) and Stuart Mowe (Singapore); of No. 2768 from Upendranath Maitra (Chinsurah), C. A. M. (Penang), and Corporal G. A. Gilbert (Penang); of No. 2769 from Upendranath Maitra (Chinsurah); of No. 2770 from M. B. G. (Jamaica) and Percy Charles (New York); of No. 2772 from E. Worthington (Montreal), G. Birnbach (Berlin); of No. 2773 from Castle Lea, Emile Frau (Lyons), R. Worters (Canterbury), and F. Petschelt (Mildmay Park); of No. 2774 from J. D. Tucker (Leeds), R. Worters (Canterbury), Castle Lea, G. Birnbach (Berlin), Professor Charles Wagner (Vienna), W. H. Lunn (Cheltenham), Mark Dawson (Horsforth), F. Petschelt, C. E. M. (Ayr), G. T. Hughes (Portumna), John M. Robert (Crossgar, County Down), Joseph T. Pullen (Exeter), Eugene Henry, W. Clugston (Belfast), Captain J. A. Challice (Great Yarmouth), W. David (Cardiff), Eric (York), Thomas D. Brett (Bletchley), W. B. Muir (Manchester), J. Hall, H. Le Jeune, T. G. (Ware), Miss D. Gregson (Ilkley), T. C. D. F. R. Pickering, E. Bygott (Manchester), and Curt Mersburger (Stuttgart).

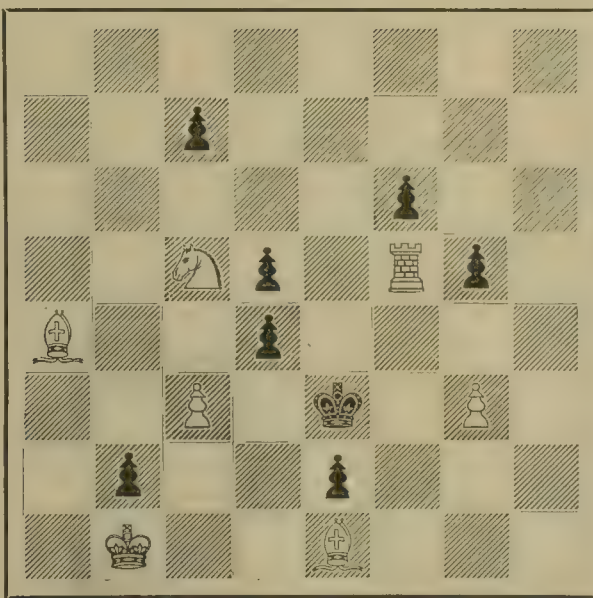
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2775 received from J. Hall, Hereward, Fred J. Gross, W. B. Muir (Manchester), G. T. Hughes (Portumna), C. E. M. (Ayr), Mark Dawson (Horsforth), E. B. Foord (Cheltenham), T. G. (Ware), Emile Frau (Lyons), Frank Proctor, R. H. Brooks, M. A. Eyre (Folkestone), J. G. Lord (Castleton), William D. J. Edwards, F. Petschelt, W. R. B. (Clifton), F. Hooper (Putney), F. A. Carter (Maldon), Charles Rowbotham (Steyning), Fred Elliot (Crouch End), Bluet, Shadforth, W. d'A. Barnard (Uppingham), J. Bailey (Newark), F. Anderson, C. E. Perugini, S. Davis (Leicester), H. Le Jeune, Colonel Whitehead (Liverpool), T. Roberts, Sorrento, Mrs. Wilson (Plymouth), E. Loudon, W. Clugston (Belfast), H. S. Brandreth (Vienna), J. J. Candy, G. Birnbach (Berlin), George J. Hicks, Albert Ludwig (Alsace), John M. Robert (Crossgar, County Down), F. Smart, E. Vulliamy, The Tid (East Sheen), J. Dixon, J. F. Moon, Alpha, C. M. A. B., and Thomas D. Brett (Bletchley).

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 2774.—By T. F. ANDREWS.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. B to K 8th Any move
2. Mates accordingly.

PROBLEM No. 2777.—By F. LIBBY.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN SURREY.

Game played at Farnham between Mr. F. N. BRAUND and another Amateur.

Vienna Opening.

WHITE (Mr. B.).	BLACK (Amateur).	WHITE (Mr. B.).	BLACK (Amateur).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	16. Q takes P	R takes B
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	Black plays this part of the game well, and, properly followed up, we think he should not have lost it.	
3. P to B 4th	P to Q 3rd	17. Q to R 8th (ch)	K to Q 2nd
P to Q 4th is the strongest continuation. Black is evidently not learned in the openings.		18. Q takes R	
4. Kt to B 3rd	P takes P	White wins the exchange, but at the expense of a bad position, while his opponent's pieces are well posted.	
5. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	18. Q takes P (ch)	
6. P takes P	Kt takes P	This is where Black failed. He should have played B to K 7th, and White in his turn must lose the exchange with an inferior position.	
7. P takes Kt	Q takes Kt	19. K to R sq	Q to B 4th
8. B to Q 3rd	B to Q 3rd	20. B to Kt 3rd	Q to Kt 3rd
9. Castles	Kt to B 3rd	21. Q to Q Kt 8th	B to Q Kt 3rd
Black's King is too much exposed, and Castles seems to be his safest continuation.		22. Q to R to B sq	B to Q 3rd
10. P to B 4th	Q to K R 4th	23. B takes B	Q takes B
11. P to B 5th	B to K 2nd	24. R takes P (ch)	R to K 2nd
12. B takes B P	B to K Kt 5th	25. R takes R	K takes R
13. Q to R 4th	Castles Q R	26. Q takes P (ch)	B to Q 2nd
Extremely hazardous, taking into consideration the disposition of White's forces.		27. R to K sq (ch)	Resigns.
14. B to K 4th	Kt takes P		
15. Kt takes Kt	R takes Kt		

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SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

BY DR. ANDREW WILSON.

I have been enjoying immensely the perusal of a journal which some kind friend has forwarded to me, called *Light*, containing an annotation on some remarks of mine lately made in this column in reply to a "A Spiritualist," who complained that I gave no heed to spiritualism, which he described as the highest "science" of all. The writer in *Light* complains that persons who belong "to the school of what is termed 'orthodox science,'" exhibit as one of their leading characteristics "the tendency to invent a name as an explanation of some facts or phenomena, and then, with an air of profound wisdom, to assert that by this name everything is explained. Now 'names are to know things by,' and even my friend of *Light*, I presume, must call a thing he doesn't know anything about by some name or other, if only for the sake of convenience. The first step towards wisdom which a child takes is to know the names of things as a preliminary to further knowledge, and children (I should almost say babies) "of a larger growth," exemplified by the people who truckle with table-rapping and profess to know all about the unseen, I find are not superior to the general human weakness of having to use names for things and processes.

My friend and critic in *Light* objects to the term "unconscious cerebration." He thinks this is a little name-fetish of "orthodox science," and compares it to the Zulu "tagata," which means everything a Zulu can't understand. Well, there is a good deal of "tagata" to be found within the pages of *Light* itself, but "unconscious cerebration," I may assure my critic, is not "tagata" to anybody not a spiritualist, and who has mastered the elementary facts concerning the nervous system and its work. Unless the profession of faith in spiritualism blinds a man to a knowledge of the ordinary processes which we can see and observe and study in ourselves and others, my critic ought to know, not only that brain-acts are very often performed in the entire absence of consciousness, but that many most complex actions may be carried on quite independently of consciousness as that condition is represented in ordinary life.

When Mr. Stead or anybody else takes a pencil in his hand and writes things on a sheet of paper, I have a choice of alternatives in the way of explanation. I may elect to believe that a mysterious entity called "Julia" (or, in my critic's language, "tagata") has entered into Mr. Stead's body or brain, and is using him as the medium for transcribing her lucubrations; or I may say that (assuming, as I do, that Mr. Stead's honesty is not questioned) he is exhibiting the phenomena of unconscious cerebration; quite as typically, in fact, as a hypnotised man exhibits this condition, or as certain individuals suffering from brain injury or disease will exemplify it. My critic says I am "pretentiously profound": this expression, I suppose, is not "tagata." It denotes something of which my critic is sure and certain. I will return the compliment, and say that his beliefs and criticisms aptly illustrate what may be called pretentious ignorance. In an enlightened age, it is exceedingly sad to find persons, presumably sane, whose beliefs savour of the days when witchcraft and possession were accepted facts of life: which last expression of mine, I would add, is not "tagata."

It is always satisfactory to be able to report the success of any measures which have for their aim and object the saving of life from serious and dangerous ailments. The anti-toxin which has been employed in the treatment of diphtheria has now had a very considerable trial, and time, which tries all things, has testified to the real value of the serum-treatment in the cure of this deadly disease. I alluded last year to the report of the medical superintendents to the Metropolitan Asylums Board for 1895, when sufficient evidence of the value of the diphtheria anti-toxin was collated to enable a strong expression of opinion in its favour to be recorded. The details to hand show that in 1896 the diphtheria anti-toxin was further used with gratifying results. The figures for 1896 show an improvement on those recorded for 1895, and it is also noted that the remedy was found specially useful in the more severe cases. The very strong opinion is expressed by those who have had a large experience in the use of this remedy that in the serum "we possess a remedy of distinctly—we would now say much—greater value in the treatment of diphtheria than any other with which we are acquainted."

I have often been strongly tempted to pass some criticism on the well-meant, philanthropic efforts made by kind-hearted men and women desirous of benefiting their poorer neighbours, and of throwing a little gladness into lives that, for the most part, know little else than sorrow and darkness. It may seem a thankless and apparently ungrateful task to say anything adverse, for example, to the scheme for giving the poor of London a good square meal on Jubilee Day; and equally thankless may appear the idea of criticising adversely the day trips in the country given to poor children, which, at immense trouble, and at relatively small cost, to the promoters, are year by year instituted. All the same, I cannot help thinking that one day in the country means practically nothing when all is said and done, and one dinner given to the poor of the Metropolis can surely count for nothing in the way of any real advance or aid towards betterment. Very large sums of money are year by year spent on such casual treats, and what I plead for is the diversion of the money into channels which attempt something more permanent in the way of benefaction than a day's outing or one satisfying dinner. There are dozens of agencies in existence which labour to secure waifs and strays, to train them up in useful ways and to promote their settlement in life as decent members of society. Such agencies, as often as not, languish for want of funds, and I opine it would represent a far wiser expenditure of money were the promoters of charitable funds to subsidise these permanent institutions. What will there be to show hereafter for Mr. Lipton's cheque and for many other Jubilee donations, in the way of real benefit to the poor and the needy?

LADIES' PAGE.

DRESS.

Opportunity makes the woman pause to reflect on the changes of fashion during her Majesty's reign. These have not been so great after all, and our laudable attempt to bestow the flattery of imitation upon the modes of our ancestresses but justifies the tradition that fashion, like history, repeats itself. But in former days, when women flounced their skirts and wore coal-scuttle bonnets, it was in company with the disguiseful crinoline, which we have happily cast out of our wardrobes; and, for the rest, the main differences in attire prove that we have gained vastly in the art of dressmaking; we have learnt how to cut our cloth according to the measure of our waists—if, indeed, we have not cut our waists according to the measure of our cloth—and have attained the knack of concealing and yet revealing the special beauties of the feminine form divine. When we apply a ribbon or material we do it with skill and precision; no pattern is too elaborate, no design too complicated; strapings of cloth are worked into circles and Vandykes and trollys and diamond designs without a fold or a crease; and perhaps we owe this neatness to the introduction of the tailor-made gown in its absolute simplicity. Of course, when I say tailor-made gown I mean the plain cloth dress, for in olden days tailors always made gowns; the



TWO MUSLIN FROCKS.

fair women of the Courts of the Normans, the Tudors, and the Stuarts were all waited upon by their tailors, who, however, executed the most gorgeous elaborations in jewellings and gold on velvet. It is, indeed, to the influence of the superior work of man that we owe the neatness now to be observed in the sewing of our frocks—a curious lesson to learn from a man; but as we invade most of his provinces, we must submit to his teaching us the best principles of the art of the needle.

But let me describe the two frocks sketched—the one showing a pale pink spotted muslin trimmed with bands of pale pink ribbon, with an application of lace daintily set in the centre. Round the waist is tied a pink ribbon, and the hat which sets so charmingly on the head is of pale-pink straw wreathed with roses, with a bow of cream-coloured net at one side. The other is a muslin gown in an écaré tint, with a lace waistcoat showing between two crossed pieces of the muslin, which are fastened on the shoulders with straps of cream-coloured satin ribbon. The lace is a darker tone than the muslin, the ribbon a lighter than either, and the toque a study in creams and white, every shade being adopted. Quite a fashionable idea this is, and one which we should have regarded as strange some two years ago, to appear in white, cream, string-colour, buff, and Tuscan tint altogether. PAULINA PRY.



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ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

Mr. John Buchan, of Brasenose College, who has received the Sinhope historical prize at Oxford, is the son of a Free Church minister in Glasgow, and is known in literature by many contributions to *Macmillan* and other magazines, some of which have been published under the title of "Scholar Gypsies." Mr. Buchan is still a very young man. He has written an adventure story in the style of Mr. Crockett, called "Don Quixote of the Moors," which did not attract the attention it deserved.

Theologians have been interested in Mr. Baring-Gould's very plain-spoken work on St. Paul, recently published by Messrs. Isbister. A long article on the work from the competent pen of Professor W. M. Ramsay will appear in the next number of the *Expositor*.

Professor Lock, of Oxford, is to deliver a course of lectures on St. Paul in St. Asaph's Cathedral next month.

Women identified with the Temperance cause are greatly perturbed by the action of Lady Henry Somerset in supporting the new regulations for the health of the army in India. A number of other women well known in the religious and philanthropic world are with her. There is considerable division of opinion in the Church of England on the subject, and Lady Frederick Cavendish has strongly protested against the assumption of these ladies that the vices of the soldiers in India are unavoidable in such a community and under such conditions. Archdeacon Wilson is amongst the others who have protested. On all hands there is disinclination to begin the dispute about the Contagious Diseases Acts again.

A strong tribute to the work of Dr. Barnardo has been given by Mr. Mundella. Dr. Barnardo's income amounts to the very large sum of £147,042. Warm testimony is borne on all sides to the good of his work.

Mr. Robinson of Kilmun, a minister of the Church of Scotland, has been deposed for heresy. So far as one can make out, his views are substantially Unitarian. Mr.



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Robinson, however, had a large body of supporters, and a society has been formed for making the Established Church in Scotland broader and broader still.

The proceeds of Dean Farrar's little shilling book on the Queen's reign, published by Messrs. Bliss, Sands, and Co., are to be given to the funds of Canterbury Cathedral. I understand that Dean Farrar has received a substantial sum in advance.

Mr. W. J. Birkbeck has been describing at enormous length in the *Guardian* the visit of the Archbishop of York to Russia.

In the new volume of Johnsonian Miscellanies, edited by Dr. Birkbeck Hill, there is a very timely reprint of Dr. Johnson's "Prayers and Meditations." Some enterprising publisher ought to issue these in a cheap and convenient form.

advantageous it would be to have an express service in connection with the route on the other side, the Great Eastern Company itself met the cost of a special train from Löhne, which enabled the company's German guests to leave Berlin shortly after noon, instead of at the early hour of 8.55 a.m. The many advantages of the route were pointed out by Lord Claude Hamilton, who presided at a luncheon given by the company after the vessel's return to Harwich.

Mr. Clarence Bartlett, who has been appointed Superintendent of the Zoological Gardens, in place of his father, had something more than an hereditary right of succession. He has been at "the Zoo" for many years, and during his father's long illness he proved his capacity both as the king of beasts and as the ruler of men.

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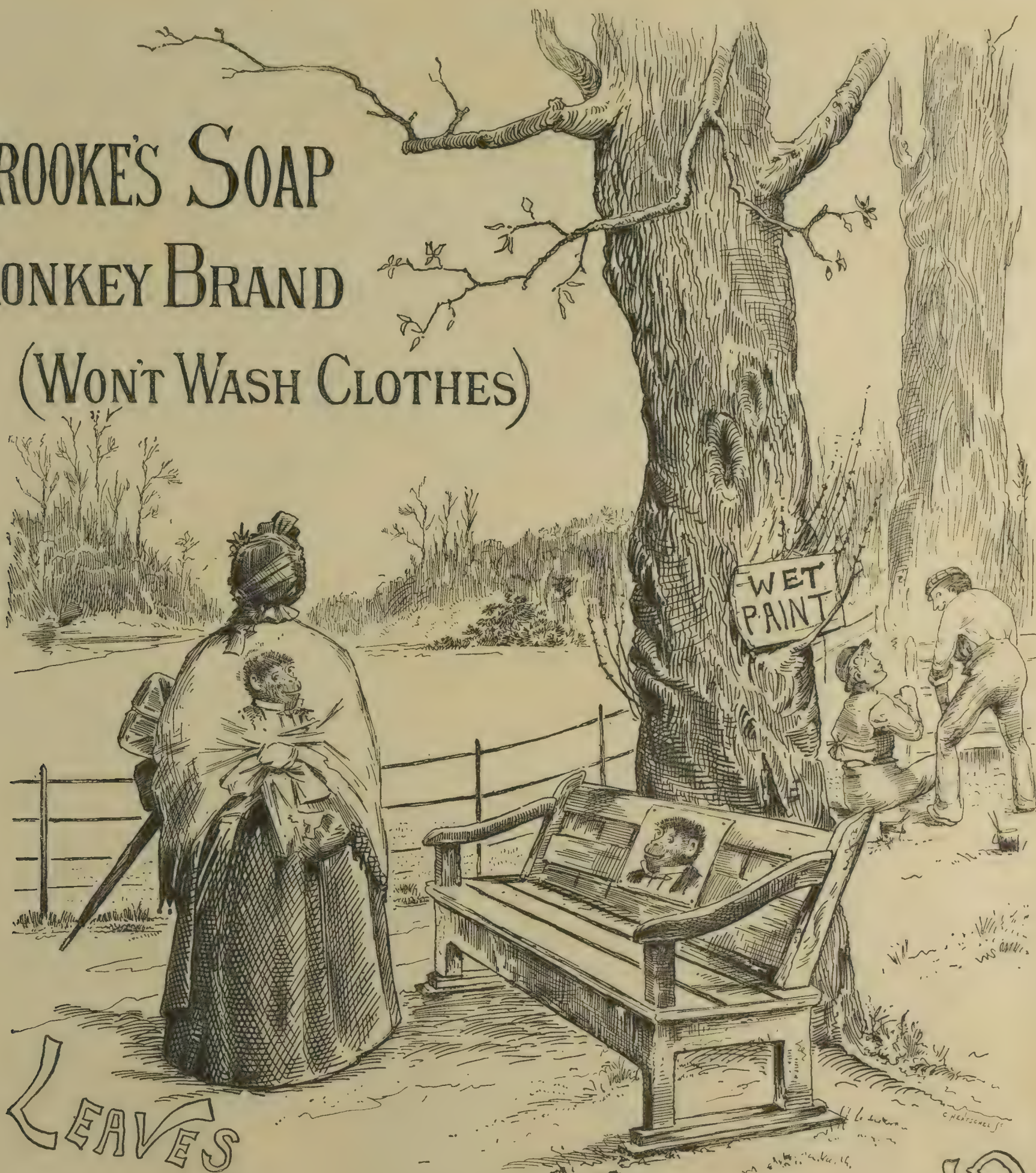
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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Jan. 2, 1897) of Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson, K.C.M.G., of 5, Cromwell Houses, South Kensington, who died on May 2, was proved on June 5 by Ellis Elias, one of the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to £74,558. The testator gives his household furniture, plate, etc., £2000, and such securities to the value of £20,000 as she may select, to his wife, Dame Olivia Edith Dean Robinson; £1000 to his sister, Frances Elizabeth Harper; £1000 to his housekeeper, Maria Markwell; £100 to his executor; £500 each to his children, and £100 each to the Government Hospital, the Protestant Orphanage, the Roman Catholic Orphanage, and St. George's Cathedral Poor-Box Fund, all of Perth, Western Australia. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves, upon trust, for his wife for life, and then to all his children in equal shares.

The will (dated Jan. 30, 1897) of Mr. Henry Beaumont Taylor, of Ravendale, Edgerton, Huddersfield, who died on Feb. 22, was proved on May 11 by John Edward Taylor, the nephew, Charles Mills, and Louis Hodgkinson, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to £72,010. The testator bequeaths £25 to the British and Foreign Bible Society; and £20 each to the Huddersfield Blind Society, the Huddersfield Deaf and Dumb Society, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the Huddersfield Invalid Kitchen, and the Royal National Life-Boat Institution. He also bequeaths £1500 each to

his grandchildren, Beatrice Eleanor Brooke, Gertrude Hilda Haldane, and George Henry Percy Taylor, who are already sufficiently provided for; £1000 to his nephew John Edward Taylor, and pecuniary legacies and annuities to nephews and nieces, the guardian of his son, executors, servants, and others. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves, upon trust, for his son Henry Hodgkinson Taylor.

The will and codicil (both dated March 16, 1897) of Mr. William Taylor, of Glenleigh, West Ham, Sussex, and Withersfield Hall, near Haverhill, Suffolk, Colonel in the Cinque Ports Volunteer Artillery, who died on March 21, have been proved by Edward William Stillwell and Cecil Brodrick, two of the executors, the value of the personal estate being £29,479. The testator gives £500 to his wife, Mrs. Winifred Mary Lætitia Taylor; £150 per annum each, during the life or widowhood of his wife, to his son Glenleigh John Schill Taylor and his daughter Winifreda; £100 to his son William Anselm Gurney Taylor, whom he has already provided for; and legacies and specific gifts to his family and executors. He devises the Glenleigh estate to his eldest son, with remainder to his sons in seniority in tail. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves, upon trust, for his wife during her life or widowhood, and then between his children, except his son William.

The will (dated Sept. 29, 1893), with a codicil (dated July 6, 1896), of the Right Hon. Harriet Sophia, Countess

Dowager of Morley, of Whiteway, Chudleigh, Devon, who died on Feb. 15, was proved on June 2 by the Earl of Morley, the son, and Lady Emily Katherine Parker, the daughter, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to £35,878. The testatrix bequeaths her wearing apparel, one half in value of her plate, such of her jewellery, furniture, stores, effects, horses and carriages at Whiteway as she may select, and £25,000 to her said daughter. She also bequeaths £300 to her son-in-law Sir Thomas Villiers Lister; £3000 to her grandson George Coryton Lister; £1000 to her granddaughter Constance Hartmann; and £11,000 between the five other children of her said son-in-law and her late daughter Fanny Harriet Lister. These last four legacies are to be paid out of her personal estate in exoneration of her real estate. There are some pecuniary legacies and annuities to servants and others; and all her real estate and the residue of her personal estate she leaves to her son the Earl of Morley.

The will (dated Dec. 6, 1896) of Mr. Charles William Gordon, J.P., of Wincombe Park, Donhead St. Mary, Wilts, who died on March 11, was proved on June 9 by Mrs. Alice Gordon, the widow, and Frank Gordon and Savile Henry Gordon, the sons, the executors, the value of the personal estate being £18,764. The testator gives £5600 and all his shares in the Imperial Fire and Life Assurance Society, upon trust, for his wife, for life, and then to his daughters Hilda Gwendoline Gordon and Muriel Edith Gordon; £500 to his wife; and many specific gifts

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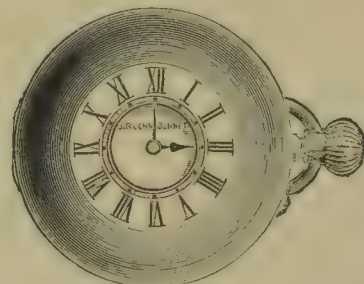


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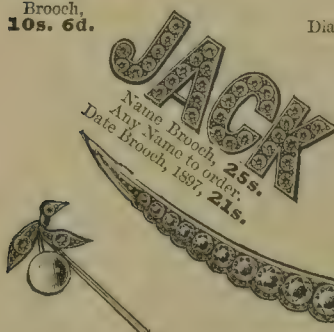
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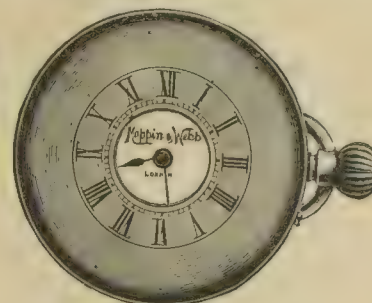
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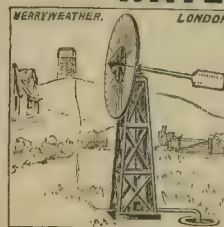
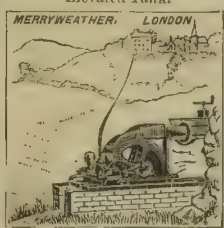
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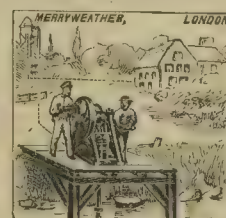
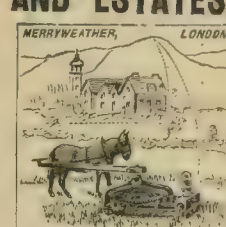
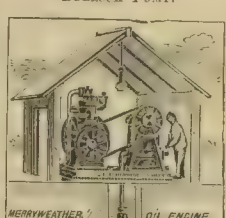
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to his wife and children. He devises all his freehold and leasehold hereditaments and premises to his son George Henry Gordon. The residue of his property he leaves, as to one moiety thereof, to his wife, and the other moiety to his children Steward Gordon, Harold Gordon, Alfred Gordon, Frank Gordon, Edgar Gordon, Ethel Gordon, and Lilian Gordon.

The will (dated Nov. 10, 1890), with a codicil (dated March 1, 1892), of Mrs. Isabella Cocksedge Colman, of Chopstow House, Park Hill, Croydon, widow, who died on March 17, was proved on June 1 by Jeremiah Colman, of Gratton Park, the son and executor, the value of the personal estate amounting to £14,582. The testatrix gives £200 to her sister Mary Button; £200 to her brother Henry Button; £100 to her brother John Button; and specific gifts of jewels, silver, china, pictures, and household effects to her son, her daughter, her daughter-in-law Mrs. Mary Colman, and her sister Mary Button. The residue of her real and personal estate she leaves to her son, Jeremiah Colman, and her daughter Isabella Mary Tyrrell Giles in equal shares, as tenants in common.

The will of Mr. John Henry Doyle, of 16, Piccadilly, who died on April 6, was proved on May 29 by Charles William Dalbiac, the sole executor, the value of the personal estate being £2240.

The will of Major Edward Francis Boulton, of 7, Gloucester Road, Kensington, who died on Feb. 27, was

proved on May 21 by Miss Annette Emma Erlam and Thomas Vincent Holbeche, the executors, the value of the personal estate being £10,187.

The will of the Rev. Benjamin Buckler Clifford Ludford-Astley, of Queen's Gate, West Cheltenham, Gloucester, and formerly of Cadeby, Leicester, who died on April 21, was proved on June 5 by Mrs. Maria Catherine Ludford-Astley, the widow, one of the executors, the value of the personal estate being £10,025.

The will and codicil of the Hon. William Ashburnham, of 17, Red Lion Square, and formerly of 30, Dover Street, Piccadilly, who died on May 27, were proved on June 5 by the Hon. John Ashburnham, the brother, and John Joseph Bickersteth, the executors, the value of the personal estate being £4844.

The will, with a codicil, of Dame Sophia Fry, of Woodburn, Darlington, Durham, who died on March 30, was proved on June 3 by Sir Theodore Fry, Bart., the husband, and John Pearce Fry, Theodore Wilfrid Fry, and Bernard Cecil Fry, the sons, the executors, the value of the personal estate being £4208.

The will of Grace, Dowager Baroness du Bois de Ferrières, of St. Michael's Vicarage, near Tenbury, Worcester, who died on Feb. 28, has been proved by the Rev. John Ernest Williamson and George Frederick Williamson, the great-nephews and executors, the value of the personal estate being £2574.

ART NOTES.

The value attached by artists to the numerous exhibitions which open almost weekly throughout nine months of the year is scarcely intelligible to outsiders. It happens, moreover, that space can seldom be found for more than a portion of the works sent in, and yet as one walks round the rooms the greater wonder is what becomes of the seemingly inexhaustible supply. When the Dudley Gallery (Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly) was first started it was almost the only exhibition of its kind where the younger generation of artists had a fair chance of attracting notice. Now there are at least a dozen such societies, but the flow of pictures towards "the Dudley" seems quite unchecked. In this summer exhibition there are nearly four hundred water-colours, of which the majority, if not quite first class, show a high average of merit. If the amateur element is prominent, it is of a far higher standard than one is accustomed to apply to the works of dilettanti—as the works of Lady Ilchester, Lord Inverurie, Lady Hope, Miss Jex Blake, Miss Bernard, Lady E. Crichton, Lady M. Waldegrave, and Lord Windsor attest.

As is becoming in a Jubilee Exhibition, royal Windsor finds more than one capable exponent. Of these Mr. F. G. Coleridge's "Sunrise" (83) is the most poetic and even effective. The President, Mr. Walter Severn's, most important picture, "Patient Models" (180), a study of Basque bullocks drawing a cart, will please most people

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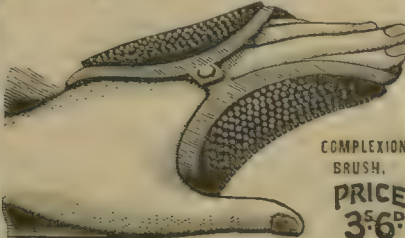
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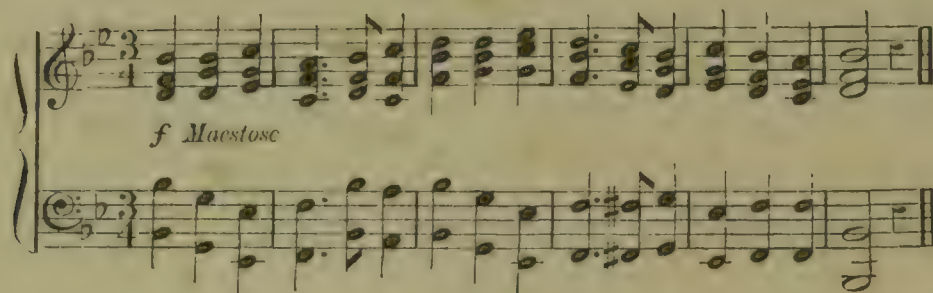
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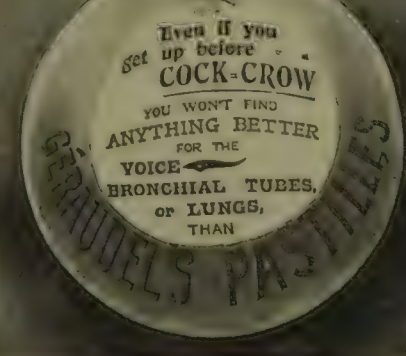
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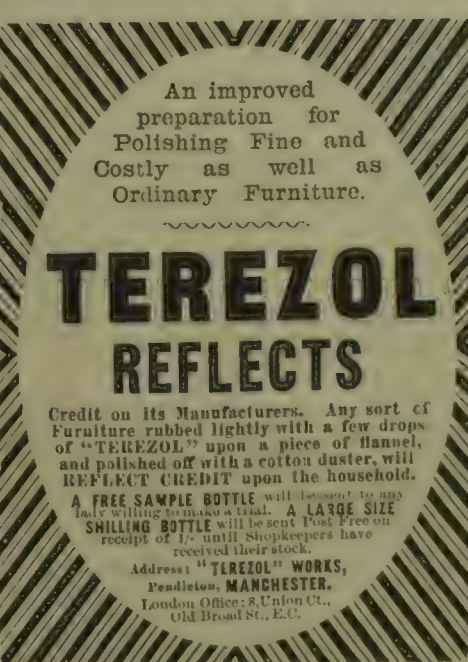
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ARE words familiar throughout the civilized world, words that stand for all that is pure and effective in medicine.

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Oil

ITS intrinsic value is the secret of its success—of its world-wide popularity—of its wonderful sale—of its constant growth.

Its virtues are stamped on the hearts of the once crippled and tortured everywhere—never to be effaced while life lasts.

Such in brief is ST. JACOBS OIL, the pain-killing marvel of the century.

Acts Like Magic.
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MR. WILLIAM DEAN, of 6, Barleyfield Row, Walsall, says: "I had been afflicted with Rheumatism almost continually for 20 years. I tried different hospitals, many doctors, and several kinds of medicine, all to no use; was unable to get rest night or day until I used St. Jacobs Oil. I can now sleep well, and am free from pain, perfectly cured."

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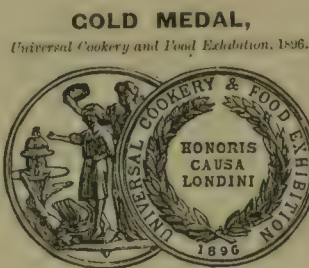
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|--|---------|
| 624 Impudence Schottische (2nd ed.) | A. Mace |
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| 626 M. de la Roche (Plantation song) | do |
| 627 Wake Up, Bunkies (Plantation song) | do |
| 628 Michael Schottische | do |
| 629 P. de la Roche | do |
| 630 P. de la Roche | do |
| 631 P. de la Roche | do |
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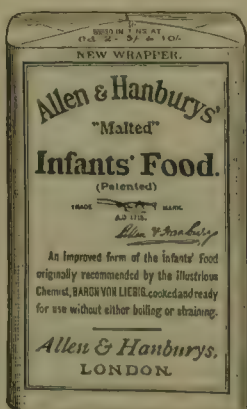
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HER MAJESTY'S GLORIOUS JUBILEE 1897.

THE RECORD NUMBER OF A RECORD REIGN

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ILLUSTRATIONS.

<p>PLATE I.</p> <p>THE QUEEN IN HER CORONATION ROBES, 1847</p> <p>PAGE 10</p> <p>Portraits (<i>Artists</i>):</p> <p>Shee Eastlake Turner Landseer Grant</p> <p>PAGE 13</p> <p>Portraits (<i>Artists</i>):</p> <p>Leighton Millais Poynter Watts</p> <p>PLATE II.</p> <p>CORONATION OF QUEEN VICTORIA JUBILEE PROCESSION, 1887</p> <p>Portraits (<i>Royal</i>):</p> <p>Duke of Kent Mary-Queen-of-Scots. Mary II. Henry III. Henry VI. William IV. Queen Victoria Duchess of Kent Queen Elizabeth Queen Anne Edward III. George III.</p> <p>PAGE 17</p> <p>Portraits (<i>Music</i>):</p> <p>Sullivan Sims Reeves Antoinette Sterling Balfe</p> <p>PAGE 18</p> <p>Portraits (<i>Ecclesiastical</i>):</p> <p>Dean Stanley Chalmers Newman Liddon</p> <p>PLATE III.</p> <p>THE QUEEN'S FIRST COUNCIL THE QUEEN OPENING HER FIRST PARLIAMENT THE ROYAL PROCESSION TO THE LAST PARLIAMENT OPENED BY THE QUEEN IN PERSON</p> <p>Portraits (<i>Parliamentary</i>):</p> <p>Peel Russell Aberdeen Brougham Campbell Melbourne Dalhousie Palmerston Derby Disraeli Selborne Wellington</p>	<p>PAGE 21</p> <p>Portraits (<i>Ecclesiastical</i>):</p> <p>Pusey Whately Keble Spurgeon</p> <p>PAGE 22</p> <p>Portraits (<i>Literary</i>):</p> <p>George Eliot Charlotte Brontë Mrs. Browning Harriet Martineau</p> <p>PLATE IV.</p> <p>MARRIAGE OF THE QUEEN THE ROYAL FAMILY, 1846</p> <p>Portraits (<i>Royal</i>):</p> <p>Princess Royal Princess Alice Duke of Coburg Duke of Albany Prince Albert Queen Victoria Princess Beatrice Prince of Wales Princess Christian Duke of Connaught Princess Louise</p> <p>PAGE 25</p> <p>Portraits (<i>Literary</i>):</p> <p>Thackeray Carlyle Ruskin J. S. Mill</p> <p>PAGE 26</p> <p>Portraits (<i>Literary</i>):</p> <p>Matthew Arnold George Meredith Swinburne Kingsley</p> <p>PLATE V.</p> <p>CHRISTENING OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL CHRISTENING OF THE PRINCE OF WALES Portraits (<i>Ecclesiastical and Poets Laureate</i>):</p> <p>Temple Southey Wordsworth Tennyson Benson Austin Tait Longley Sumner Howley Vaughan</p>	<p>PAGE 29</p> <p>Portraits (<i>Literary</i>):</p> <p>Macaulay Dickens Stevenson Browning</p> <p>PAGE 30</p> <p>Portraits (<i>Science</i>):</p> <p>Rayleigh Lister Franklin Elgin</p> <p>PLATE VI.</p> <p>MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE OF YORK</p> <p>Portraits (<i>Royal</i>):</p> <p>King of Denmark Duke of Clarence Duke of York Duchess of Fife Princess Victoria of Wales Princess Carl of Denmark Duke of Teck Princess of Wales Duchess of York Queen of Denmark Duke of Fife Prince Carl of Denmark Lady A. Duff Prince Edward of York Prince Albert of York Duchess of Teck</p> <p>PAGE 33</p> <p>Portraits (<i>Legal</i>):</p> <p>Cockburn Cairns Coleridge Russell of Killowen</p> <p>PLATE VII.</p> <p>THE QUEEN, 1887</p> <p>PAGE 38</p> <p>Portraits (<i>Parliamentary</i>):</p> <p>Dufferin Peel Kimberley Ripon</p> <p>PLATE VIII.</p> <p>BATTLE OF INKERMANN BOMBARDMENT OF SEBASTOPOL BATTLE OF TEL-EL-KEBIR</p> <p>Portraits (<i>Military</i>):</p> <p>Wolseley Sir H. Lawrence Outram Cardigan Raglan Cambridge Colin Campbell Lord Lawrence Roberts Havelock Napier of Magdala Sir C. J. Napier</p>	<p>PAGE 41</p> <p>Portraits (<i>Parliamentary</i>):</p> <p>O'Connell Parnell Villiers Morley</p> <p>PAGE 42</p> <p>Portraits (<i>Literary</i>):</p> <p>Guthrie Jowett Thomas Arnold Froude</p> <p>PLATE IX.</p> <p>NAVAL REVIEW AT SPITHEAD, 1855 BOMBARDMENT OF ALEXANDRIA FLYING SQUADRON, 1896</p> <p>Portraits (<i>Miscellaneous</i>):</p> <p>Lord Charles Beresford Lord Armstrong Sir H. Bessemer Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen Sir M. Hicks-Beach Dr. Livingstone General Gordon Mr. H. M. Stanley Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith Lord Alcester Earl Spencer Lord Herschell Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain</p> <p>PAGE 45</p> <p>Portraits (<i>Ecclesiastical</i>):</p> <p>Manning Wilberforce Magee Maclagan</p> <p>PAGE 46</p> <p>Portraits (<i>Parliamentary</i>):</p> <p>Granville Argyll Iddesleigh Grey</p> <p>PLATE X.</p> <p>THE HOUSE OF COMMONS IN 1860: LORD PALMERSTON ADDRESSING THE HOUSE DEBATE ON THE HOME RULE BILL IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS</p> <p>Portraits (<i>Parliamentary</i>):</p> <p>Devonshire Balfour Randolph Churchill Herbert Ingram Salisbury Gladstone Rosebery Harcourt Cobden Bright</p>	<p>PAGE 49</p> <p>Portraits (<i>Theatrical</i>):</p> <p>Kean Macready Irving Ellen Terry</p> <p>PAGE 50</p> <p>Portraits (<i>Philanthropy and Literary</i>):</p> <p>Florence Nightingale Elizabeth Fry Baroness Burdett-Coutts Mrs. Henry Wood</p> <p>PLATE XI.</p> <p>SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS DURING SIXTY YEARS: LOCOMOTION BY LAND AND SEA IN 1837 AND IN 1897 STREET SCENES IN 1837 AND IN 1897</p> <p>Portraits (<i>Science</i>):</p> <p>Darwin Herbert Spencer Faraday Tyndall Huxley Robert Stephenson George Stephenson Rennie Lyell Kelvin Brunel Siemens Rowland Hill</p> <p>PAGE 54</p> <p>Portraits (<i>Medical</i>):</p> <p>Simpson Clark Richardson Wilson</p> <p>PLATE XII.</p> <p>FAMILY GROUP AT WINDSOR CASTLE THE QUEEN'S HOMES: WINDSOR CASTLE, BALMORAL, OSBORNE</p> <p>Portraits (<i>Royal</i>):</p> <p>Duchess of Coburg Marquis of Lorne Duchess of Albany Duke of York Grand Duke of Hesse Emperor Frederick Prince Edward of York Prince Henry of Battenberg Duchess of Connaught Prince Christian Prince of Wales</p>
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HER MAJESTY'S GLORIOUS REIGN

By SIR WALTER BESANT, KT.



VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, Queen for Sixty Years! The occasion of our Day of Celebration is without parallel or precedent. To us, who find it difficult to stand outside and to consider events in their true proportion, the period seems like a grand Triumphal March. To those of us who can remember English life as it was in the Forties, the changes that have fallen upon the country are nothing short of a Transformation. We are transformed indeed: we no longer think as we did: our daily manners and customs are changed: our views of things are changed: from Peer to Pleasant we are, one and all, transformed. And no one regrets the change: the younger folk, indeed, do not understand it: they have been born in the later Victorian period: to their minds things have always been as they are.

More figures go for nothing: that is to say, very few people can realise millions or can understand what they mean. If I set down a few it is for the sake of defining what would otherwise seem vague assertion. For instance, I propose a broad statement that during this long period there has arisen in the national mind such a spirit of enterprise, endeavour, and achievement as has no parallel in our history except in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Now, as then, the people have been restless: it is a strange quality in our Anglo-Saxon Race that from time to time we become restless: this restlessness has shown itself in colonisation, in emigration, in research, in discovery, in invention—in changes of every kind.



As for figures, then: the actual increase in the area of the British Empire during the last sixty years has been about three and a half millions of square miles: but, since mere hill and plain do not make a country richer, it is well to add that this area is peopled by at least eight millions, whom we are gradually civilising. Apart from this extension there has been created, absolutely created, out of nothing, new populations; of four millions in Australia, and nearly a million in New Zealand: with noble cities which for the splendour of their buildings and the excellence of their government, may stand beside the finest cities of the Old World. In fact, there have arisen four great nations—Canada, Australia, South Africa, and New Zealand—any one of which must in the nature of things become, nominally as well as actually, sovereign and independent. To my mind this is the most important political event of the century. The great problem of the immediate future will no longer be the preservation of these States under the Union Jack, but the preservation of friendship and alliance of all four, with the Mother Country first, and with each other next. Let it be the greater glory of this reign to lay the foundations of such an alliance: let us establish the beginnings of a sentiment, based upon common language, common origin, common institutions, such as may make enmity between any two of these new countries impossible.

A few more figures. We have lost, of our own people, ten millions by emigration. Yet we have advanced from twenty-five to forty millions. In 1837 railways were only just beginning: there are now over twenty thousand miles in these islands. The carrying power of our shipping has increased from three millions of tons to twenty-seven millions. Our textile manufactures have increased fourfold:



The Queen in 1837



our foreign trade sixfold. This is enough of figures: they will afford, at least, even though they are not fully grasped, an idea of progress which is astonishing and unprecedented.



We have not achieved and maintained the extension of Empire without war: it cannot be said that the Reign of Queen Victoria has been peaceful: it can, however, be said that her armies have maintained their ancient honour. We have carried on wars all over the world: we have had a great war with Russia; another in India: we have had wars in Afghanistan, Abyssinia, Ashanti, Benin, Burmah, Chitral, Canada, New Zealand, and Egypt.

If the reign has not been one of peace abroad it has been one of pacification at home. The reign opened ominously: there was a depression of agriculture far more threatening than that which at present obtains. The farm labourers, by hundreds of thousands, were on the parish: they were angry and gloomy: ricks were blazing everywhere. In the towns a wild Chartism was looking forward, under guise of certain "points," to the overthrow of our institutions and the establishment of a Republic: a spirit of discontent was everywhere: of loyalty to the Crown there was none below a certain social level. What has happened? The revolutionary party has vanished: now and then one may hear a wild word shouted at a Hyde Park meeting: it evokes no response: there is no longer any party which seriously purposes any change in the Constitution: the whole nation is united in loyalty.

What has effected this change? Prosperity, partly. But the successive measures of Reform in a still greater degree. What we commonly call Reform is the extension of the franchise: a thing of importance, no doubt, but of small importance compared with the various Reforms which have affected the daily life of





the people. Formerly, the mill-owner and the mine-owner took the children at six and seven years of age, and worked them all day long; in the run of the mill, sometimes all night. That power was taken from them: it was proclaimed by Act of Parliament that a man shall not have power to work a hand more than so many hours a day. Next in importance was the Abolition of the Debtors' Prison. When the Queen ascended the Throne it was possible to lock up a man for life who owed a few shillings. Think of the barbarity, the stupidity, of it! Think what a burden—what a terror—was taken from life when those accursed walls of the Fleet and the Queen's Bench were thrown down! To these Acts add the Abolition of Flogging in the Army and the Navy. Remember that in 1837 every Captain of a ship had it in his power to flog a man for anything, without trial—to give him three dozen or as many dozen as he pleased: there were cases in which, to make the men smart, the Captain flogged the last man down from the yards. It is wonderful that our sailors fought as they did. This Reform affected the whole of that great class from which the Army and the Navy are recruited. They can now enlist without fear of degradation. Hence, the faces, both of soldiers and of sailors, are stamped with a brighter, prouder air than formerly. Again, since the whole nation had received the right of vote, it was shameful that any single man should remain uneducated. So the Education Act was passed: a man may now no longer keep his child away from school, but he has nothing to pay for his schooling. We are turning out every year boys and girls whom we have not only taught to read, but whom we have made eager and greedy readers. It is therefore fortunate that the Stamp has been taken off the newspaper and the Duty off paper; for a cheap Press and cheap Literature



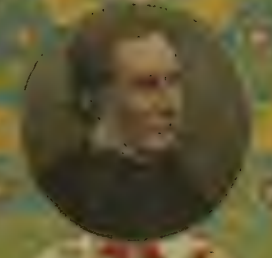
have been rendered possible for this army of readers. They cry continually for more. Journals sell by the half-million. For those who desire more serious reading and study, there are springing up everywhere Free Libraries, by means of which the people command for nothing the whole Literature of their country, past and present. By these Acts, by the Repeal of the Corn Laws, by the Amendment of the Poor Law, by the Reform Act of 1867, by Cheap Postage, by Rapid Communication, by Cheaper Food Supplies, Cheaper Rent, Cheaper Clothes, Better Lodgings, Higher Wages, the Admission of Holidays—the old discontent has been driven away so completely that it is well-nigh forgotten.

It is impossible to ignore the achievements of Science. We have rendered it possible to perform any operation—the most cruel—upon a patient painlessly. What a step is this! We are carried cheaply all over the island by steam—we who formerly never left our native village! We can send messages all over the world in a moment—distance is annihilated: we can transact business without leaving our office: we can preserve speech in boxes: we can reproduce scenes acted with all the movements of the actors: our ships are scientific instruments; and our machines do things that formerly required skilled intelligence.



These things and many more on which there is no space to dwell—among others, Art, Music, Literature—belong to and increase the Victorian glory. Great and abiding shall be the name and fame for all time of that Gracious Lady who welcomed and encouraged every one of these great Acts for the Advance of Humanity! It is not the part of a Sovereign to advance personally any branch of endeavour: it is the part of a wise Sovereign to encourage all who attempt and all who succeed.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!



The Queen and Her Statesmen.

On the 21st of June, 1837, the day following the death of King William IV., Queen Victoria held her first Privy Council at Kensington Palace. The first impression produced by the youthful Sovereign was most favourable. Lord Melbourne, himself instructed by Greville, the Clerk, taught her Majesty the formal part of the business, which she carried through with composure and native dignity. According to her wish, the Queen entered the Council Chamber alone. Proclamation was made, then the doors were flung open and the Queen advanced to her place. With unflinching voice she read her solemn Declaration. Thereafter she signed the Oath for the security of the Church of Scotland, and the Privy Councillors were sworn. When her uncles knelt to her, the young Queen blushed up to the eyes with embarrassment, her only visible sign of emotion. She made no difference of manner to any, not even when Melbourne, with the Ministers, the Duke of Wellington, and Peel, approached her. Her only sign of dependence was an occasional glance towards Melbourne for her cue. The Queen's modesty and firmness gave happy augury of her fitness for the highest office. All her Councillors were pleased. Wellington told Greville that had it been his own daughter he could not have desired to see her perform her part better. Peel, too, was amazed and gratified. During the earlier years of her reign Queen Victoria was guided in State business with almost fatherly care by Lord Melbourne, for whom she had the warmest regard. When, at length, in 1841, his final resignation had to be given in, the parting was a trial both to Sovereign and Minister. The Premier was satisfied, however, that the Queen had an able and competent adviser in Prince Albert.

The Queen as Wife and Mother.

Endeared as she is to her people by many public virtues, Queen Victoria has come yet closer to the nation's heart by the beauty of her domestic life. At the Queen's Accession the affection of the people certainly went out to the young girl thus called to fill the loftiest of positions; but when she became a wife and mother there grew up between Sovereign and people what may almost be called a family tie. This bond her Majesty graciously fostered and strengthened. It was known that apart from the pomp and state of her exalted position, Queen Victoria loved and enjoyed a simple and happy home life, where all that was lovely and of good report had entrance and encouragement. During the happy one-and-twenty years of their married life, the Queen and Prince Albert stood in the forefront of the national life, ever influencing it for good, ever setting an example of purity and virtue. The royal couple were devoted to each other in no common way. In their tastes and pursuits they were wedded indeed. Music and the Fine Arts occupied their leisure moments, and it was their delight to meet in private men and women of genius. How beautiful and home-like was their reception of Mendelssohn, how perfect the "harmony" of that occasion, the great composer has himself recorded. From his account we catch one of the fairest glimpses accorded us of the Queen's wisely devotion to Prince Albert and of his tender regard for her. And as the years went on and children were growing up around the royal pair, the nation noted with a glad satisfaction that in parental duties their Sovereign and her Consort had approved themselves a shining example. Amid a Court pure as the most sheltered English home, Victoria and Albert went hand in hand with their children, leading them towards the true, the beautiful, and the good.



Literature under Victoria.

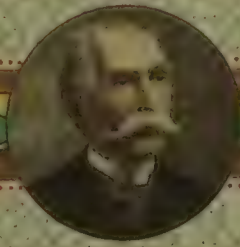
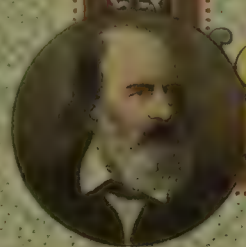
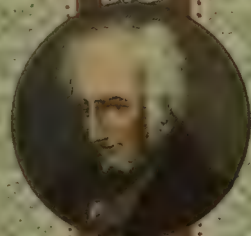
Our portrait gallery has many points of contact with literature, even so far as it is confined to the royal personages who make up its central idea. Her Majesty has contributed to literature one of the most successful books of the age, "Leaves from the Journal of Our Life in the Highlands." She has also assisted in another, Sir Theodore Martin's "Life of the Prince Consort." The Prince Consort himself was a diligent patron of literature, and men of letters owe much to the considerateness of the Empress Frederick and Princess Alice. Women have shone conspicuously in many departments of the literary life of the epoch, and Elizabeth Barrett Browning, George Eliot, and Charlotte Brontë rank among the Queen's favourite authors. The literary life of the period has had no more prominent figures than Carlyle and John Stuart Mill—the one ever a fighter and an inspirer to noble ideals; the other an exact thinker, whose work has left its impress on the moral and intellectual development of the age, as has also the work of our most famous living philosopher, Mr. Herbert Spencer. To the four Poets Laureate of the reign—Southey, Wordsworth, Tennyson, and Mr. Austin—must be added the names of Robert Browning and Mr. Swinburne. Literary criticism in the reign has had no greater leader than Matthew Arnold, while John Ruskin has been one of our most brilliant critics of life and of art. Fiction has had for its chief representatives William Makepeace Thackeray, Charles Dickens, Charles Kingsley, Robert Louis Stevenson, and Mr. George Meredith. Lord Macaulay stands out as the most popular exponent of history during the period, and, indeed, may be said to have been the first and foremost of a great band of workers upon the lines of historical research.

Two Royal Christenings.

The first christening in the family of Queen Victoria, that of the infant Princess Royal, took place in the Throne Room at Buckingham Palace on Feb. 10, 1841. A new font of elegant form and exquisite carving had been erected for the occasion. Water from the Jordan was, of course, used for the rite. The Archbishop of Canterbury officiated, assisted by the Bishops of London and Norwich and the Dean of Carlisle. The sponsors were the Duke of Wellington (who appeared for the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha), the Queen-Dowager, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duchess of Kent, the King of the Belgians, and the Duke of Sussex. The full name of the infant Princess, Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, was bestowed by Queen Adelaide.

More imposing was the christening of the Prince of Wales, which took place in St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, on Jan. 25, 1842. The King of Prussia stood chief sponsor to the royal child. The officiating clergy were the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishops of London, Winchester, Oxford, and Norwich. The other sponsors were the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Cambridge (proxy for the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg), and Princess Augusta of Cambridge (proxy for Princess Sophia). As the little Prince was given into the hands of the Archbishop of Canterbury the sponsors named him "Albert Edward." The ceremony concluded with the "Hallelujah Chorus" and the Overture to "Esther."

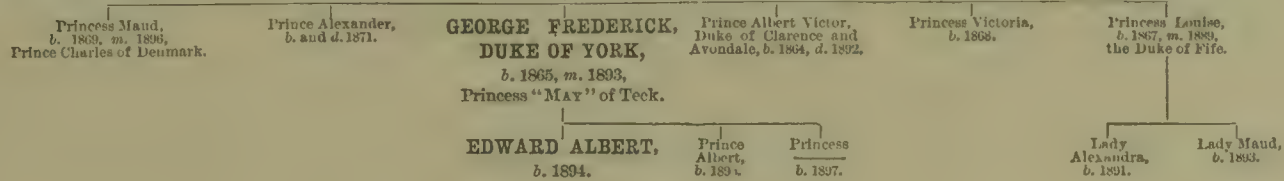
The Archbishop who officiated on these occasions was Dr. Hovley, who had also officiated at the Queen's marriage. Of the literary men whose portraits we give some mention will be found in our article on "Literature under Victoria."



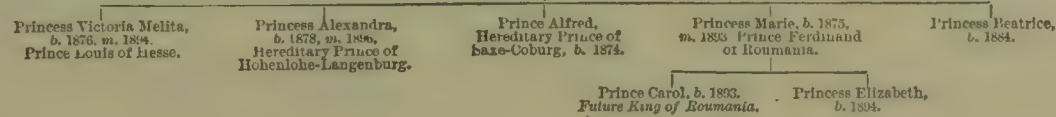


VICTORIA, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, born May 24, 1819, married February 10, 1840, ALBERT, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha (who died December 14, 1861), and has had issue four sons and five daughters, with forty grandchildren and twenty-nine great-grandchildren:—

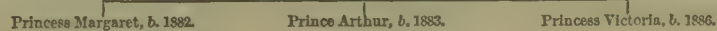
ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, born 1841, married 1863, PRINCESS ALEXANDRA OF DENMARK.



Prince ALFRED, Duke of Edinburgh and Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, b. 1844, m. 1874, the Grand Duchess MARIE of Russia.



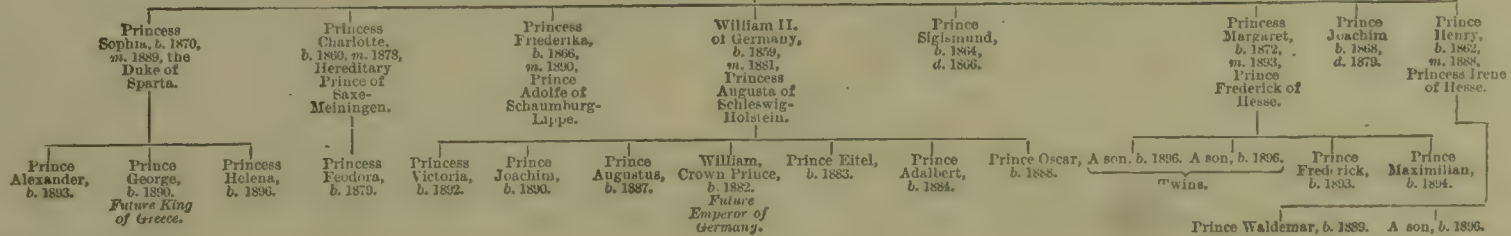
Prince ARTHUR, Duke of Connaught, b. 1850, m. 1879, Princess LOUISA of Prussia.



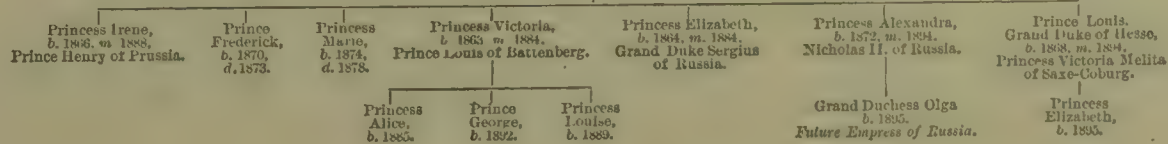
Prince LEOPOLD, Duke of Albany, b. 1853, m. Princess HELEN of Waldeck and Pyrmont, 1882, d. 1884.



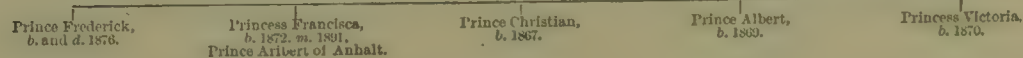
Princess VICTORIA, b. 1840, m. 1858, FREDERICK III. of Germany (who died 1888).



Princess ALICE, b. 1843, m. 1862, LOUIS IV., Grand Duke of Hesse (who died 1892), d. 1878.

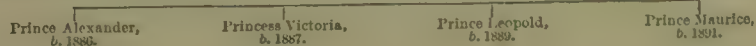


Princess HELENA, b. 1846, m. 1866, Prince CHRISTIAN of Schleswig-Holstein.



Princess LOUISE, b. 1848, m. 1871, the Marquis of Lorne.

Princess BEATRICE, b. 1857, m. 1885, Prince HENRY of Battenberg (who died 1896).



The Prince and Princess of Wales and their Children.

Next to her Majesty the Queen in the estimation of all British subjects are their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. Ever popular, ever welcome, they are continually in our midst, each assiduous in the performance of public duties, and each striving heartily to enhance the welfare of the people over whom they will one day be called to reign. The Prince of Wales was born Nov. 9, 1841, at Buckingham Palace. His preliminary education was imparted by tutors under the careful supervision of his father, the usual college course following. His orders, degrees, and regimental commands are so numerous that to mention them is impossible, but his Royal Highness holds rank as personal Aide-de-Camp to her Majesty and Field-Marshal of the Forces. In March 1863 he was married to her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra, eldest daughter of the King and Queen of Denmark.

Six children have been born to the Prince and Princess, the eldest of whom, the Duke of Clarence, died suddenly in 1892, at the age of twenty-eight, to the grief of the entire nation. The second son, Prince George, Duke of York, who was born in 1865, is married to Princess May, only daughter of the Duke of Teck and his very popular Duchess, Princess Mary of Cambridge. They have three children, the eldest being our future King. The youngest son of the Prince and Princess of Wales died in his infancy; while of the daughters—the eldest, Princess Louise, who is thirty years of age, was united to the Duke of Fife in 1889; the second, Princess Victoria, born in 1868, is still an inmate of the home circle; and the youngest, Princess Maud, who is twenty-eight years of age, was married last year to her cousin, Prince Carl of Denmark.



Science of the Reign.

When the Queen ascended the throne a considerable capital of scientific knowledge had been collected. In her time it has grown with the pleasant and ever-increasing rapidity of a sum at compound interest. Science in England has become less insular and more and more cosmopolitan. The Victorian Era has been a time of giants in science; but that is not the peculiarity of the period. Darwins, Daltons, Faradays, Stephenson, Kelvins, and Listers there have been in every century, but never before has the world seen the growth and organisation of a vast army of scientific workers that add their quota to the general sum and disappear nameless into the unknown. They are as necessary to the giants as workers to the queen bee. Scientific literature is now so vast, and expanding so astoundingly, that it threatens, like an avalanche, to descend and bury its votaries.

The sum and substance of all the efforts of Victorian science has been to put the body and mind of man more at ease. Thanks to the Stephenson, the Brunels, and their disciples, to Faraday, Siemens, Kelvin, Rowland Hill, and their followers, space has been almost annihilated, and the ends of the earth brought together. Simpson, Lister, the Continental descendants of the great Jenner, Parkes, and the pioneer band of English sanitarians have alleviated the sting of disease, and put our bodies more at ease. More than any nationality, Englishmen have been busy to put our minds at rest by teaching us the nature of the world we live in, and making us less the creatures of chance. The seas have been charted, the depths of space fathomed, the heavens mapped, the earth and its plants and animals examined. Darwin, Lyell, Spencer, and Huxley have replaced empirical theories by a history written in rocks, bones, and living tissue.

The Queen in 1887.

At the celebrations consequent on the attainment of her fiftieth year as Queen, her Majesty was received by her People with a lively manifestation of patriotic pride and honest friendship, which was, as someone remarked at the time, the outcome of no sudden enthusiasm, but better—of a sound popular opinion. Sincerity and cordiality were the notes of the people's greeting to the Sovereign. Nor was the rejoicing merely British. The greeting in Waterloo Place summed up the world-wide congratulation, "Victoria, all nations salute thee!" Received with the loving and loyal acclamations of her subjects all along the route of procession to the Abbey on that June day in 1887, her Majesty cannot but have felt that the solemn act of thanksgiving to which she was proceeding was indeed no empty form. To have reigned fifty years, and in these to have won only the increasing love and respect of a world-wide Empire, is indeed a triumph which might well fill the heart of a Sovereign with the profoundest gratitude to Providence. Such exercises do but exalt the worshipper. "A figure of singular dignity and interest, drawing and holding all eyes," they said the Queen appeared, as in her simple but regal array she passed to her place in the Abbey. Slowly she traversed the nave, and along the choir to the dais; alone she ascended the steps to take her seat on the Chair of State. The Archbishop pronounced the invocation. The choir chanted "Te Deum." At intervals, as a sort of "leit-motif" to the service, were heard the strains of "God Save the Queen!" The nation's heart was uplifted in supplication that yet larger store of years might be reserved for our beloved Sovereign. Happy the nation that sees such a day, thrice happy the nation that sees its rejoicings repeated and redoubled, as at this Diamond Jubilee of Victoria!

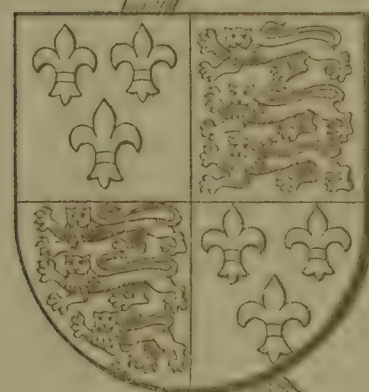




William I - Henry I



Henry II - Edward II



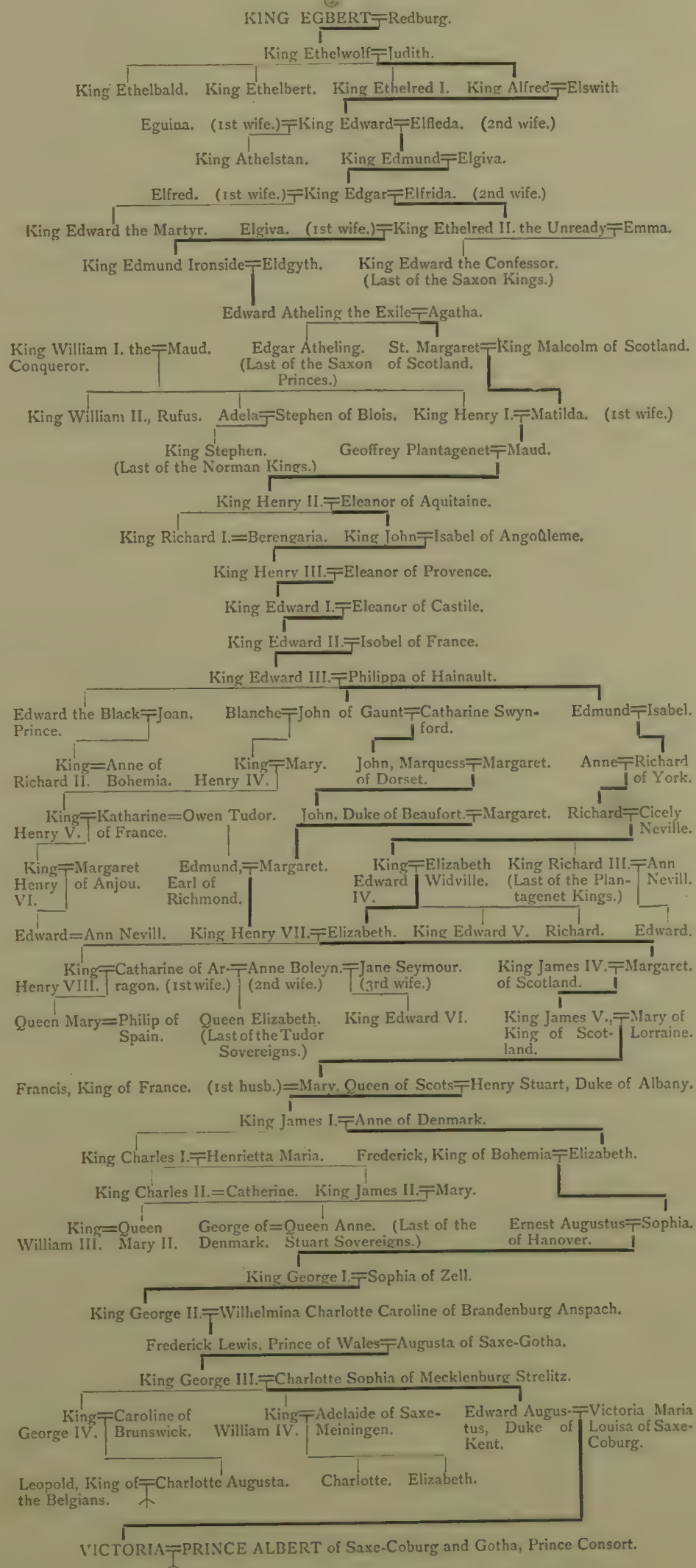
Henry V - Elizabeth



William III & Mary II



George I - George II

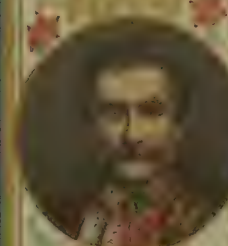
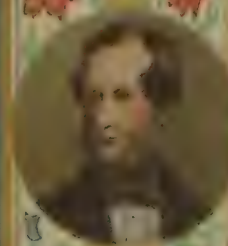


British Victories by Land and Sea.

A remarkable brevity of treatment may be employed by the historian of the Victorian Era in dealing with the naval victories of the Queen's reign. There hasn't been any naval victories; but the fact—a very surprising one—may only be regarded as another expression of the truth that the last sixty years have been a period of undisturbed naval supremacy and success. It is only when we realise this truth that we can understand the full significance of Trafalgar, which gave us a command of the sea so absolute that no one has dared to contest it ever since.

The Queen's reign has been one of continuous naval victory of the passive kind. During this long period our war-vessels have not fought one single naval engagement, properly so called. That is to say, they have never been opposed by other battle-ships as at the Nile and Trafalgar. All their combative activity for the last sixty years has consisted in battling with the elements—witness the triumphant escape, through superior seamanship, of the "Calliope" from the terrific hurricane at Samoa, which destroyed most of the American and German ships there—in battering land ports, as at Acre, 1840 (which was the last occasion where British sailing-ships were in action), Odessa, Bomersund, Sebastopol, Sveaborg, and other Russian fortresses, Pei-Ho, Simonoseki, Alexandria, and Zanzibar.

Our Navy has destroyed Chinese war-flotillas, attacked and pursued a Peruvian ironclad, the "Huascar," which had committed depredations on British shipping; it has knocked the villages of semi-barbarous communities about their ears in order to bring them to their senses; it has taken part in international blockades; it has protected our commerce; it has captured slavers, and it has landed parties of Marines and Bluejackets to help our army in winning victories by land.



D.F.
GAST.

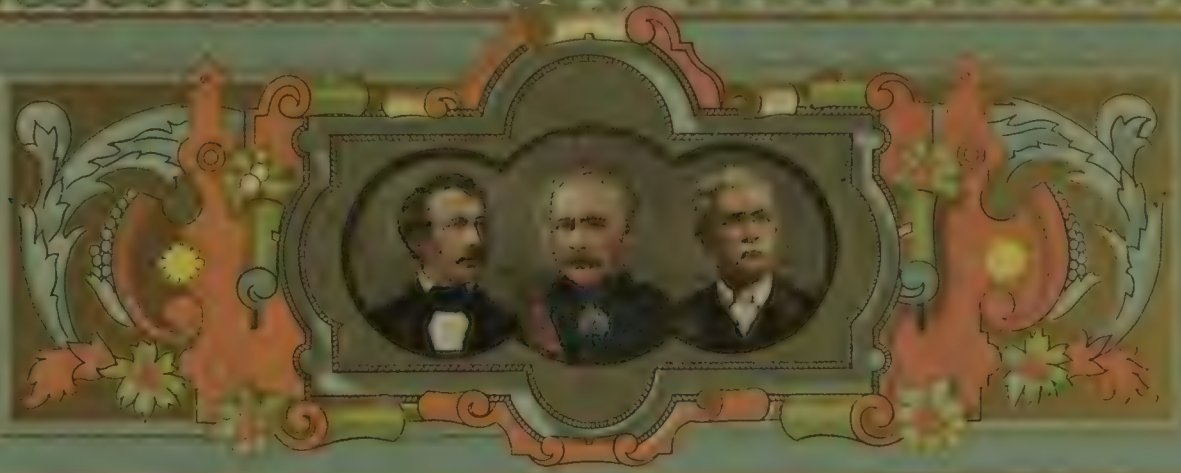
But this is all it has had to do for the last sixty years as the first and most formidable weapon of the Mistress of the Seas.

If, during this period, our Navy has probed our "first line of defence," it is equally true of our Army that it has been employed as our "first line of offence" in almost every quarter of the globe, and in no era of our history of the same length have our soldiers reaped so many laurels. They have had their reverses, their checks, and their disasters; but their colours have also been blazoned with some of the proudest victories in history. "Alma," "Balaklava," "Inkerman," "Sebastopol," what heroic memories do these names not recall! But still not so heroic as those of "Delhi," "Lucknow," "Cawnpore," and "Gwalior."

Commencing with the second year of the Queen's reign, our soldiers have carried on three campaigns in Afghanistan, crowning their achievements there by their historical march, under Lord Roberts, from Cabul to Candahar. They have also fought several victorious wars with the Sikhs, the Chinese, the Kaffirs, the Maoris, the Zulus, the Basutoes, the Looshanais, and the various hill-tribes of India; their latest masterpiece in Indian warfare being their relief of Chitral. In the wilds of Canada they carried out an expedition in a manner that would have moved the admiration of Cæsar; and in Burmah they have added immense provinces to our Indian Empire. In Africa they have planted the Queen's colours on the mountains of Magdala, and marched twice into Coomassie. They have quelled the unruly tribes of the Niger, broken the military power of the brave savages south of the Zambesi, subdued an Egyptian rebellion on the Nile, and inspired with a wholesome dread of the British name the death-despising hordes of the Soudan; and the Queen's troops are prouder of no victories than those of Tel-el-Kebir, El-Teb, Tamai, Abu-Klea, Kirbekan, Hasheen, and Tofrek.

The Navy in the Victorian Era.

When the Queen came to the throne in 1837 the Navy of Great Britain still consisted almost exclusively of sailing vessels, very many of which were prizes that had been captured from France, Spain, Denmark, or Holland. In comparison with the smallest and weakest modern man-of-war, the most powerful of these majestic craft would, if she could be recalled to existence and manned with the officers and crew of sixty years since, be an absolutely insignificant fighting unit: yet it may be admitted that for picturesqueness and imposing mien the early Victorian ships were altogether superior to the steel monsters which have since taken their places. When first her Majesty reviewed a fleet at Spithead, there were in the Navy about one hundred and twenty men-of-war of seventy guns and upwards, all having two or three complete tiers of guns, all fully rigged, and all standing loftily and proudly out of the water. There are now fewer vessels which, on account of their size and power, are reckoned to be "fit for the line of battle." Adding the first-class cruisers to the battle-ships, there are only ninety. They have a bull-dog beauty of their own, and their dimensions and force are impressive: but a fleet moored in line no longer appeals as it did to the artist eye. Most of the old names are still perpetuated. But it is very interesting to compare the radical differences between the "Anson," "Bellerophon," "Blake," "Hile," "Powerful," "Revenge," and "St. George" of to-day and their wooden namesakes of 1837. And the men and officers are as different as the ships. The men of sixty years ago had no uniforms; there were no engineer officers; and the executive officers, instead of being retired upon attaining certain specified ages, were often employed on active service long after their capacity for effective command had left them.



Sixty Years in Parliament.

Parliament has greatly changed during the Queen's reign. It has changed in men and in manners. The Squire and the Nabob no longer fill its benches. With Sir Robert Peel, the merchant and the manufacturer became almost supreme, and they have been followed by the retail dealer, the newspaper reporter, the working man. As a Club the House of Commons has ceased to be exclusive. Less than forty years ago, Mr. Glover, who "wore a hat with a curled brim, and a rather ponderous watch-chain," was deprived of his seat because he had not three hundred pounds a year. That was the qualification for a borough member, and double the sum was required on the part of the representative of a county. But now, if you can get anybody to pay your expenses, you need not have a shilling in the world.

Dress has changed with the composition of the House. In the time of Mr. Canning, the Minister always came down in silk stockings and pantaloons or knee-breeches, and even in the last generation members thought it essential to dress for Parliament at least as well as for a Society call or a garden-party. But in recent days unconventionality has been the rule, and low hats and short jackets are quite common. Old formal habits have disappeared as completely as snuff. If you want a pinch you must get it from the doorkeeper. Since Sir Charles Russell, who "first his snuff-box opened, then the case," became my Lord Chief Justice, no man has taken snuff while addressing the House of Commons. And the mere mention of duelling may appear absurd in these blue-book-and-biscuit days. Peel challenged O'Connell, and so did Disraeli. But honour is satisfied nowadays with a letter to the "Times." The House takes itself more seriously than in "the good old gentlemanlike times when members of



Parliament had nobody to please, and Ministers of State nothing to do." There were long speeches before the time of Palmerston, who on one occasion held the House for five hours, and during the Reform struggle of 1831 there was so late a sitting that old Sir Thomas Baring sent for his razor, and Bennet, the member for Wiltshire, for his night-cap. But the work now is steadier and harder than when Lord Melbourne initiated the Queen into the spirit of the Constitution. Lord Melbourne's name reminds one of her Majesty's wonderful experience. Her first Prime Minister was born in 1779. Her last may carry recollections of the glorious Victorian Era far into next century. The Queen, while always acting within the Constitution, has naturally had her favourites. She would be more than mortal and less than a woman if she had not. For Lord Melbourne she entertained almost a daughter's affection. Peel chilled her at first by his shy, apparently stiff manners, but in course of time a cordial understanding grew up between Minister and Sovereign. And even "Pam," although he shocked the Prince Consort by his frivolity, was at last esteemed almost as much at Windsor as in the rest of the country. Disraeli's chivalry won the way to the heart of the Queen, as is witnessed by the memorial tablet erected at Hughenden Church by "his grateful and affectionate Sovereign and friend"; and it is pleasant to know that in these, her great Jubilee days, she is served by a Minister for whom she has shown warm esteem.

Never has Sovereign been more honoured by the faithful Commons. Yet her sex has not induced them to give new privileges in their House to women. The Press has stepped from one new privilege to another, provincial papers having been admitted by the side of the London journals, and every personal peculiarity as well as every speech being noted without fear of Serjeant or Clock Tower.



The Triumph of Steam and Electricity.

The most striking and by far the most palpable evidence of progress during the reign is the ever-increasing speed which the unexampled discoveries of physical science have forced into every-day life. Steam and electricity have conquered time and space to a greater extent during the last sixty years than all the preceding six hundred years witnessed; so that a man may now cram into ten years as much experience as his grandfather could have done in fifty. Britannia Rules the Waves this year of grace in a way that was but a poetical figure of speech in Thomson's time. Exactly four hundred years before the Queen ascended the throne, the first English vessel to cross the Atlantic reached Newfoundland. And yet there is a greater transformation in the character of an Atlantic liner to-day than there was between the old wooden sailing-ships which existed in 1837 and the good ship "Matthew" of Bristol which bore John Cabot westwards in 1497. The "Great Western," which was the first steamer built for regular voyages between Europe and America, was launched in 1837. She was but 215 ft. long, with a displacement of 2500 tons, and the old unwieldy paddle to bear her along. That was a great advance on the old-fashioned barque with her white spreading sails: but think of the ocean greyhounds of to-day, four times her size, capable of crossing the Atlantic in less than five-and-a-half days. The broad Atlantic has, indeed, become a mere pond. The wooden vessel looks almost as antique as the caracks of the Armada. Iron has come to rule supreme; steam has made the picturesque sails of sixty years ago as old-fashioned almost as a trireme. Thus in 1840 the steamers belonging to England numbered but 600; to-day they have increased to nearly 8500; and steam tonnage has increased from 95,807 to 6,121,555 in this year of Jubilee, against a total tonnage of nearly nine millions.



On land the same splendid story of progress dazzles the imagination. Think of the stage coach of sixty years ago. How infinitely antiquated it looks to-day, rebided as a mere amusement! And yet England resounded from end to end with the postboy's horn in 1837, and the Queen never travelled by rail until 1842. In 1837 she could not have possibly reached Aberdeen on her way to Balmoral under forty-five hours; to-day she could cover the 540 miles in twelve hours—the quickest long-distance journey in the world. The United Kingdom could boast in 1850 of only 6621 miles of iron road; to-day the figures stand at 21,174 miles, while the Empire holds close on 75,000 miles of rail. Well might Mr. Kipling "confound" the Romance that sees death to poetry in the vanished stage coach, for is not the miracle of the railroad more wonderful than the most blazoned coach-and-four that ever spanked on the Queen's highway?

The very streets bear evidence to the presence of the god of Speed. What would Dr. Johnson think if he strolled down Fleet Street to-day, with its network of telephone and telegraph wires above, that make it the very cradle of the world; with its endless stream of hansom and 'buses and bicycles; with its future procession of motor-cars? Is there anything more insistent on the progress of the reign than that?

So much for facts and figures. What does this literal quickening of life portend? Is it not that figurative quickening which makes the whole world kin; every part of it feeling the pulse-beat of every other part instantaneously; so that seas divide no more, and diverse tongues create no Babel? For the network of liners and rail and cable with which England more than any other Power has covered the earth makes the division of the world into separate kingdoms as arbitrary as the lines of latitude and longitude on a schoolboy's globe.





AFORESTIER
Cimiez 1897

Victoria R 1897

DIAMOND JUBILEE PORTRAIT OF THE QUEEN, SIGNED AND APPROVED BY HER MAJESTY.

From the Original made at Cimiez in April last by Mr. A. Forestier.

Messrs. HENRY GRAVES AND CO. (Ltd.), of 6, Pall Mall, London, and 41, Cherry Street, Birmingham, have commissioned Mons. Armand Mathey, of Paris, to make an etching of the above, bearing the remarque of Her Majesty as she appeared at the Coronation in her Dalmatic Robes. The Proofs of this Etching will be ready before Jubilee Day. The following are the prices of the reproduction: Remarque Proofs, signed by Artist and Engraver, and stamped by the Printsellers' Association, and limited in issue, £5 5s. each; Prints, £1 1s. each.

The Queen's Homes.

During her early days at Kensington, Princess Victoria occupied apartments in the south-eastern portion of the Palace, beneath the King's Gallery. In one of the rooms of the suite the Queen was born. In the nursery some of her toys are still preserved. Her days of seclusion over, the Queen passed to the possession of her stateliest home, Windsor Castle. To this she has added three others—Buckingham Palace, Osborne, and Balmoral. Only a select few are familiar with the interior of Buckingham Palace, the Queen's Metropolitan headquarters, and even Londoners know little of its beautiful garden-ground. Her Majesty's own apartments are situated in the north wing, where also are the royal guest chambers and the rooms which in earlier days formed the nurseries of the young Princes and Princesses. Osborne was chosen by the Queen as a delightful retreat for herself and her children. It has five thousand acres of ground. The house is rich in paintings and statuary. At her Highland home the Queen enjoys her freest hours. Amid the purple hills of Deeside her Majesty is glad to lay aside formality. With her neighbours, even the humblest, her Majesty is ever gracious and kindly. In her walks and drives the Queen is greeted no less as Sovereign than as friend.

EDITORIAL NOTE.

This remarkable Record Number of a Record Reign may be accepted as one of many evidences of the abundant enterprise of the First Pictorial Newspaper. THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS was established more than fifty-five years ago, and from its First Number until now it has consistently claimed to be the Best as well as the Oldest Illustrated Journal in the World.

The unique position of THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS as a complete record of the best art of the day has only been maintained by the outlay of vast expenditure on the part of its proprietors. A number of distinguished artists have regularly contributed to its pages, and money has been poured out lavishly in sending Special Correspondents to every corner of the Globe. That this judicious outlay of money and talent has been abundantly recognised by the public is proved by the fact that THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can claim to have the largest circulation of any illustrated paper, and is everywhere recognised as an old and valued friend.





MELLIN'S FOOD.

UNIQUE TESTIMONIAL FROM H.I.H. THE EMPRESS OF GERMANY.

Berlin den 14 April 1893.

Ich bin von Mellin's Nahrungsmittel
bekannt, das für Kinderernährung
"Food" - bei den jüngsten Kindern, dessen
Eigenschaften der Kaiser und der Kaiserin
mit bestem Erfolg angewendet worden ist.

Im Cabinet Ihrer Majestät der Kaiserin und Königin.

Translation.

Berlin, April 14th 1893.

At M^r. Mellin's request it is
hereby certified that his "Food" for Children
has been used with the best results by
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The Cabinet of Her Majesty, The Empress & Queen.



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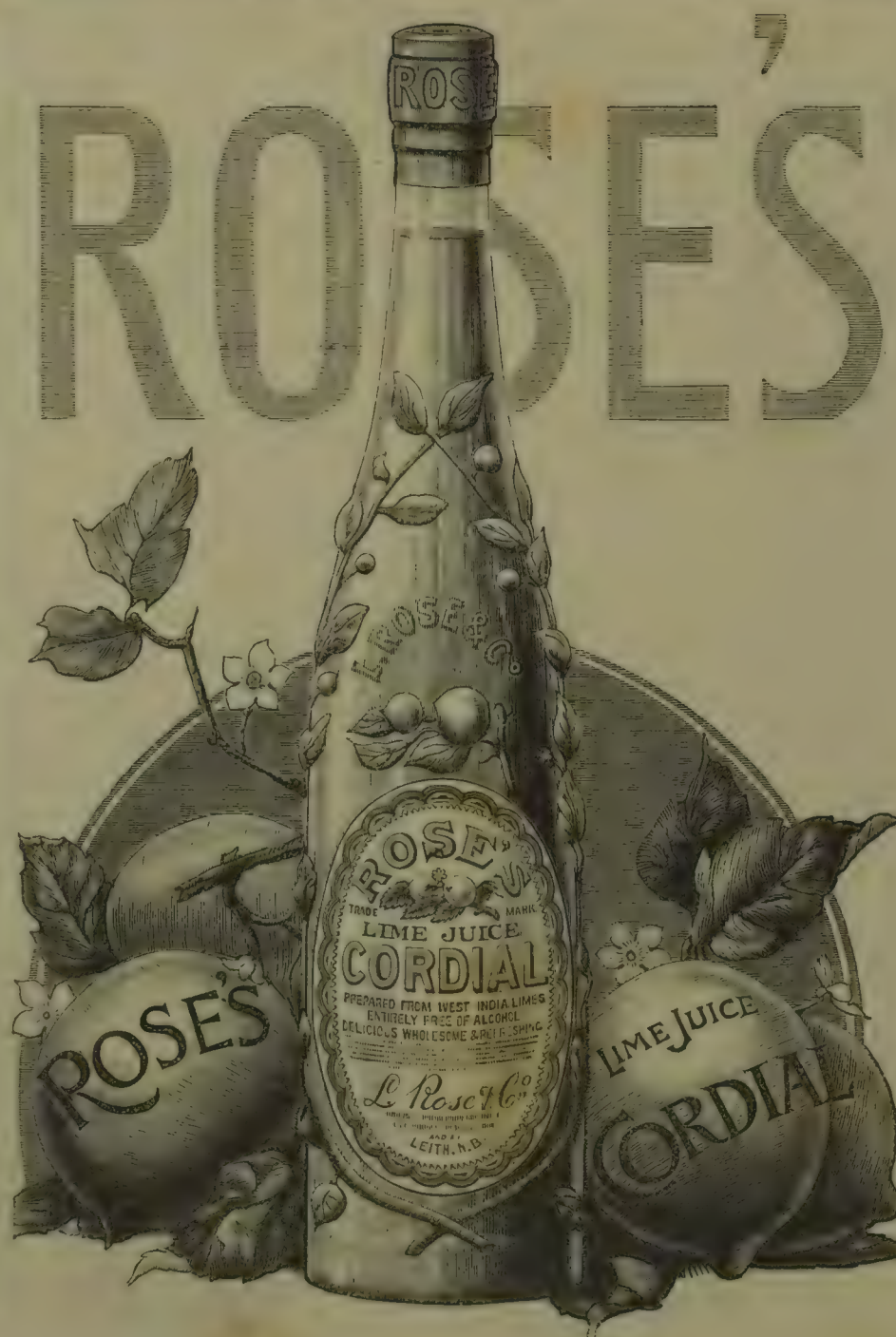
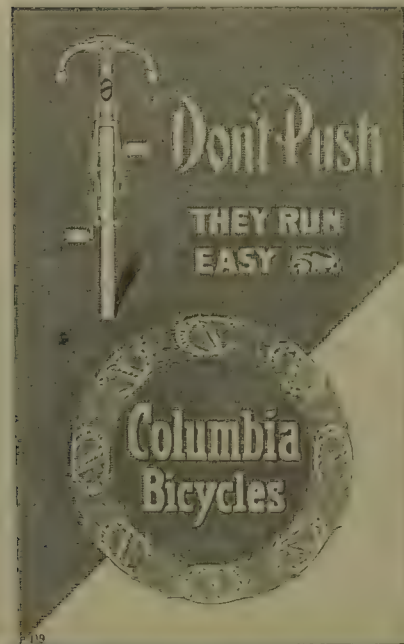
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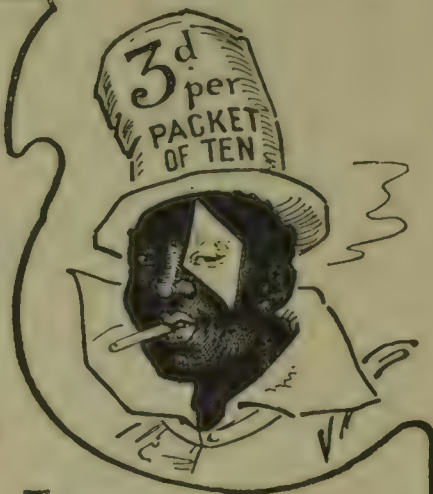
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"Dear Sirs.—I received the bottle of Embrocation all
right, and my friend has commenced using it. When I had
the first bottle from you I had my three little boys, aged
respectively eight months, three years and four years, very
ill with hooping cough. I had tried all kinds of prescribed
remedies for more than a month, and they only seemed to get
worse, the cough being so severe that the blood would flow
from their nose and mouth. When commencing to cough I
consulted doctors and chemists, and had medicine from each,
but to no purpose, and I quite thought they would be choked to
death. At last a lady friend of mine told me I could get such
a thing as Roche's Embrocation it would cure them. I sent to
you at once through my chemist, and after attending carefully
to the directions for fourteen nights they entirely ceased
hooping and vomiting, and in three weeks the cough had
almost ceased, and they seemed quite well in themselves and
are their food well. You are at liberty to make what use you
like of this letter, as I shall always feel grateful to Roche's
Embrocation, and recommend it as a cure for hooping
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RHEUMATISM.

GROUP.

LUMBAGO.

Copy of an Order received.

"Baroness Melting requests Messrs. Edwards to despatch
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children having Hooping Cough, to Her Royal Highness the
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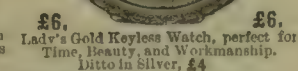
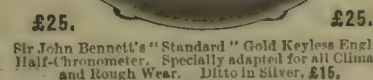
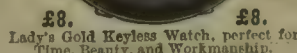
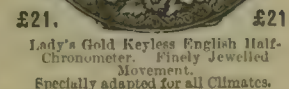
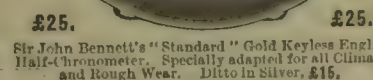
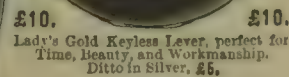
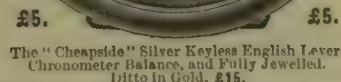
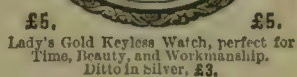
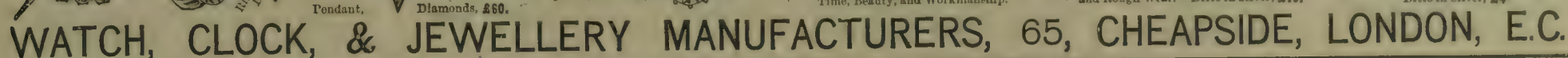
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But be sure they are CARTER'S.

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Just the same as a cedar pencil, but covered with paper. RE-POINTS ITSELF AUTOMATICALLY.

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Ladies who desire the immense improvement in personal beauty which brilliant teeth and rosy lips impart cannot dispense with SOZODONT.

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Perfectly Harmless.

Prepared in England
by English People.

Curative Compound



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Mrs. FEATHERSTONEHAUGH, of Wakerley, Darlington, was affected with a terrible skin disease for 18 years. Every trace of the malady disappeared after taking four bottles of Vogeler's Curative Compound. She is now well and a picture of health.

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It is a Positive Cure for every form of

Dyspepsia,	Debility,
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Acidity,	Headache,
Sleeplessness,	Heartburn,
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Languor,	Eczema,

And all diseases arising from impure blood and stomach disorders.

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DIAMOND JUBILEE PROCESSION.—Seats to View may be Booked at from 2 to 25 Guineas.

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Lord Escher (Master of the Rolls) stated from the Bench that Harrod's Stores was one of the most interesting and beautiful establishments in London.

Extract from **THE DAILY TELEGRAPH**,
Dec. 1, 1896.

"Harrod's Stores is a firm which has by dint of capable and judicious management extended and magnified itself in a wonderful manner within comparatively few years. In fact, so great has the business become of late that to fully cope with the needs and demands of the host of patrons, it has been found necessary to add an extensive set of new buildings to the old. To the ordinary outsider the exterior appearance of the Brompton emporium does not lead him to expect the vastness of the present interior. The new adjuncts, which are built on freehold ground purchased at a cost of £80,000, are at once attractive, roomy, and in every way a fine addition to the old. The ground floor of the new buildings, which cover an area of 26,000 square feet, with a frontage of 400 feet, also includes extensions for jewellery, music, pictures, trunks, saddlery, and all 'sporting' requisites. Two handsome dining-rooms have been set up

in the François Premier style. Portraits of contemporaries of that monarch ornament the walls, the lower part of which are panelled, and a general air of luxury pervades the whole place. An entirely new departure is the installation of a safe deposit on the lines of that in Chancery Lane and of the National Safe Company. There is a large number of small safes for rental, and every precaution is naturally taken to ensure safe guardianship of the contents. Strong rooms are also provided, in which customers can store plate or other property at their convenience."

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"There are some stores in London where they seem to keep everything in stock, except just the one thing one wants. Messrs. Harrod's pride themselves on having just that one thing, besides everything that anyone else could require on the same day."

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"Novelty has appeared in all departments at Messrs. Harrod's Stores in the Brompton Road, and this is a large order, for the name of the departments is legion. There is absolutely nothing, from a hair-pin to a grand piano, that you cannot buy under the auspices of this enterprising firm."

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"Harrod's Stores, in the Brompton Road, is, indeed, a wonderful place. The outer woman can be clothed and adorned there, whilst the inner woman can be vastly refreshed, and all her wants can be most tastefully and economically supplied, from a brocade dress to a tortoise-shell comb."

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"The existing premises are on an immense scale, but additional buildings are being erected, and when these have been completed 'Harrod's Stores' will occupy an area of some 150,000 square feet, which is equivalent to saying that it is a block of buildings with a frontage of 400 feet, and a depth of 375 feet. The company's motto is an ambitious one—*Omnia omnibus ubique*. That is to say, it undertakes to supply everything to everybody in every part of the world. Nor is the undertaking by any means an exaggerated one. . . . *Omnia omnibus ubique* is no exaggeration, no mere empty boast, but a plain unvarnished fact, the truth of which anyone who chooses may test by personal experience."

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RICHARD BURBIDGE, Managing Director.



JACK: "Your hair is growing longer and more beautiful every day. What do you use?"
 FLO: "Edwards' 'Harlene,' my dear. I always use it. Try it. It will soon restore your fallen locks."

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will be the only one
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SIXTY YEARS HENCE.

1s., 2s. 6d., and (triple 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per Bottle, from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Stores
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JEOPARDY
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IMMENSELY INCREASED
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